

C I T Y O F L E E D S

R E P O R T

ON THE

Health & Sanitary
Administration

OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1941

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Medical Officer of Health.

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Mrs. D. BEEVERS.	

Representing Leeds Day Nurseries Association :

Councillor GERTRUDE HALBOT, J.P.	Councillor BEATRICE C. IVES.
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CATTLE DISEASES, MILK AND MEAT.

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Alderman Sir GEORGE MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.	Councillor Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.
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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Tuberculosis Officer	J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ..	F. R. DENNISON, M.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare and Medical Officer of Infants' Hospital	GLADYS J. C. RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare	SARAH N. S. BARKER, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. MARIA L. GAUNT, M.B., Ch.B. EUGENIE CLARE ILLINGWORTH, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. MARION KNOWLES, M.B., Ch.B. MARGARET F. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B. JESSIE I. ROSIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Clinical Tuberculosis Officer ..	N. TATTERSALL, M.D., B.S.
Assistant Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	D. A. HERD, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Assistant Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	S. THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., L.M.S.S.A.
Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis ..	W. L. FLEMING, L.D.S.
Municipal Hospitals—	
Medical Superintendent ..	J. DICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
St. James's Hospital—	
Deputy Medical Superintendent	W. MCINTOSH, M.B., Ch.B.
St. George's Infirmary—	
Visiting Medical Officer ..	M. MELVIN, M.D., Ch.B.
Medical Superintendents—	
Seacroft Emergency Hospital ..	E. C. BENN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Killingbeck Hospital (Infectious Disease)	HESTER DE C. WOODCOCK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Gateforth Sanatorium—	
Resident Medical Officer ..	A. C. MEEK, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Venereal Diseases Officer	J. P. BIBBY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.
Assistant Medical Officer for Venereal Disease	M. STODDART-SCOTT, M.D., Ch.B.
Do. do. ..	DOROTHY PRIESTLEY, M.D., B.S.

Civil Defence—First Aid Commandant	W. S. GILMOUR, M.B., Ch.B.	
City Bacteriologist	J. W. McLEOD, F.R.S., M.B., Ch.B.	
Chief Veterinary Officer	J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S.	
City Analyst	C. H. MANLEY, M.A., F.I.C.	
Chief Sanitary Inspector	E. STANDISH, M.R.San.I.	
Chief Removal Officer	D. FERGUSON.	
Chief Health Visitor	MATHILDE BURKE.	
Supervisor of Midwives	DOROTHY HUMPHREYS.	
Principal Clerks—		
Finance	A. R. BEST.	
Statistics	J. P. MOIR.	
Sanitary	C. STEAD.	
Infectious Diseases	H. O. PEAKE.	
Secretarial	P. A. WOODCOCK.	
Food and Drugs	S. TITTERINGTON.	
Health Clinic	F. H. WOOD.	
Hospitals	J. FOLKARD.	
Special Inspectors including Smoke, Lodging-houses, Food and Drugs, Dairies, Meat, Workshops and Diseases of Animals		
Laboratory Assistant		14
Sanitary Inspectors		15
Vaccination Officers		2
Female Sanitary Inspectors		2
Health Visitors		38
Midwives		24
Sunlight, Orthopædic and Dental Nurses		
Chief Health Visitor		1
Supervisor of Midwives		1
Tuberculosis Nurses		10
Dispensers		8
Masseuses		4
Clerical Staff and Almoners		70
Maintenance Staff		62
Ambulance and Disinfecting Staff		20
Central Ambulance Station		42
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City of Leeds.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

At the end of the second year of war it is pleasing to report that the health of the city remains good. The deterioration that was expected has not materialised ; on the contrary the general level has if anything improved.

The birth-rate at 14.1 was a few points less than in 1940 when it was 14.9. A rate so low as this is not going to do very much to make good the war losses which are mounting daily and are taking such a heavy toll of the young life of the city. Post-war reconstruction and restoration will largely be the responsibility of succeeding generations ; it is necessary therefore that there should be an uninterrupted and increasing flow of young lives into the community.

The effect of the fall in the birth-rate was to some extent intensified by a rise in the Infant Mortality rate from 57 in 1940 to 61 in the year under review. The cause of the increase was the greater incidence of respiratory diseases, especially bronchitis among babies.

In contradistinction to the infant mortality the death-rate for the whole population showed a decline from 14.9 in 1940 to 13.7 in 1941. The average for the past quinquennium is 13.6 so that the rate has remained fairly stationary.

Turning to tuberculosis the increase in the death rate from all forms of the disease recorded in 1940 was not maintained ; on the contrary there was a decrease of 14 per cent. which occurred chiefly in the pulmonary form. Notifications on the other hand continued to advance, the case rate being 1.61 as compared with 1.43 for the previous year, an increase of 13 per cent. It is interesting to note that of the total notifications 23 per cent. were in the age group 15 to 25 years. This is much the same as last year and hardly more than the average for the last ten years.

With regard to the incidence of epidemic disease the good fortune that has attended the city, and for that matter the whole country, ever since war began continued during 1941. True there was an increase in the prevalence of measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever and diphtheria but it was small and of no great significance.

During the early part of the year enemy planes paid a visit to the city and dropped bombs which killed some people, wounded others and did a certain amount of damage to property. The population was not unduly perturbed by the incident, which was handled well by all sections of the Civil Defence Service.

The demand for women labour has made it necessary to increase the number of Day Nurseries. Four new nurseries were opened during the year which represents the first instalment of a programme of twenty-five.

During a busy year, and one which has not been altogether free from anxiety, the staff has loyally and ungrudgingly met all demands.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS.

Public Health Department,

Leeds, 1,

June, 1943.

SUMMARY, 1941.

LATITUDE 53°48' North. LONGITUDE 1°32' West.

AVERAGE HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL 250 feet.

AREA OF CITY 38,296·5 Acres.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES 152,603

RATEABLE VALUE £3,885,922

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE £14,912

Average.

1941. 1931-40.

BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living) 14·13 14·69

MARRIAGE RATE (persons married per 1,000 living).. 20·34 18·58

DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living) 13·68 13·42

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION 211 631
(Excess of births over deaths in the year)

INFANT MORTALITY RATE 61 69
(Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births).

DEATH RATE from Pneumonia and Bronchitis.. .. 1·31 1·42

„ „ Cancer.. .. . 1·80 1·63

„ „ Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)
per 1,000 births 6·03 10·40

Case-
rate

Death
rate.

SCARLET FEVER 1·88 .. 0·01

DIPHTHERIA 1·22 .. 0·05

TYPHOID FEVER 0·03 .. 0·002

MEASLES 14·85 .. 0·04

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS 1·27 .. 0·77

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS 0·34 .. 0·10

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area.—38,296·5 acres.

Population.—On grounds of national security it is deemed inexpedient to publish information relating to the population.

Dwelling houses.—The total number of dwelling houses in the city at December, 1941, was 152,603.

Rateable Value.—The rateable value of the city in 1941 was £3,885,922 and the estimated product of a penny rate was £14,912. The corresponding figures for 1940 were £3,878,818 and £14,596.

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.

Marriages.—The marriage rate for the city was 20·3 as compared with 24·2 for the previous year and an average of 20·3 for the previous five years.

The marriage rate for England and Wales for 1941 was 18·7 as compared with 22·6 for the previous year.

Births.—The birth rate for the year was 14·1 as compared with 14·9 for the previous year, and an average of 14·9 for the previous five years.

The birth-rate for the city of Leeds was lower than the rates of England and Wales and the 126 great towns which were 14·2 and 14·7 respectively.

Excess of Births over Deaths.—The excess of births over deaths or what is generally spoken of as the "Natural increase of population" was 211 as compared with 28 in 1940 and an average of 631 for the previous ten years.

Illegitimate Births.—Of the nett births registered 93·4 per cent. were legitimate and 6·6 per cent. were illegitimate.

Stillbirths.—The nett number of stillbirths for the year represents 3·9 per cent. of the total births. Calculated per thousand of the population the rate for stillbirths was 0·55 as compared with 0·61 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 0·51. Of the total stillbirths 88·8 per cent. were legitimate and 11·2 per cent. were illegitimate.

Deaths.—The death-rate for the year was 13·7 as compared with 14·9 for the previous year and an average of 13·6 for the previous five years. The death-rate of England and Wales was 12·9 and that of the 126 great towns 14·9.

Causes of Deaths.—The principal causes of death were, in order of numerical importance, organic heart disease, cancer, cerebral hæmorrhage, pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia, which together accounted for 57·2 per cent. of the total deaths. Last year this group of diseases was responsible for 57·6 per cent. of the total deaths.

Deaths in Age Groups.—The percentage of deaths of children in the age groups 0-1, 1-2, and 2-5 was 8·5 of the total deaths, as compared with 7·5 per cent. for the previous year, and an average of 9·0 per cent. for the previous five years. The percentage of deaths of persons under 45 years was 21·5 as compared with 20·3 for the previous year. In the remaining age groups that is, 45-65 and 65+, the percentage was 78·5 as compared with 79·7 for the previous year.

Infantile Mortality.—The infant mortality rate for the year was 61 or four more than the previous year (57) and one less than the average of the previous five years (62).

This subject is dealt with in greater detail on page 37.

Cremations.—The number of Leeds persons cremated in Leeds during the year was 291 as compared with 250 for the previous year. Of this number 263 were cremated at Lawnswood and the remainder, 28, at Cottingley Hall.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

Diseases.	Death rate 1941.	Death rate 1940.
Enteric Fever	0·00	0·00
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..
Measles	0·04	0·02
Scarlet Fever.. .. .	0·01	..
Whooping Cough	0·05	0·00
Diphtheria	0·05	0·02
Influenza	0·09	0·17
Erysipelas	0·00	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0·77	0·89
Other Tuberculous Diseases	0·10	0·11
Cancer, malignant disease	1·80	1·67
Rheumatic Fever	0·03	0·07
Meningitis	0·05	0·04
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	1·45	1·56
Organic Heart Disease	3·09	3·58
Arterio-sclerosis	0·48	0·59
Bronchitis	0·59	0·93
Pneumonia (all forms)	0·72	0·85
Other diseases of respiratory organs	0·17	0·18
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	0·11	0·11
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	0·03	0·05
Cirrhosis of Liver	0·03	0·02
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	0·44	0·43
Puerperal Fever	0·01	0·00
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	0·02	0·03
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	0·31	0·31
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	0·59	0·47
Suicide	0·11	0·12
Other Defined Diseases	2·54	2·62
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	0·01	0·01
Totals	13·68	14·86

CIVIL DEFENCE CASUALTY SERVICE.

BY

W. SANTON GILMOUR, M.B., Ch.B.,

First Aid Commandant.

The principal happening from a Civil Defence point of view was the occurrence of a comparatively heavy raid during the early part of the year, when the Casualty Service was given its first real test and in which it acquitted itself creditably. Unfortunately one of the whole-time members of the First Aid Party Section, who was off duty but had reported to his Depot to give assistance, received fatal injuries whilst he was out on an "incident."

Cleansing Facilities.—The gas cleansing facilities which had been installed at certain of the First Aid Posts were upgraded and gas cleansing units were installed at all other First Aid Posts (with one exception). Additional units were also installed at six of the Public Baths. Each of these units has a capacity of 300 persons per hour. A feature of the units is the design of the outer stripping shed, which allows of good artificial illumination, and at the same time does not reduce the efficiency of the ventilation which is so necessary. The lay-out was designed by officers of the Department.

Towards the end of the period under review mobile gas cleansing units were received on loan from the Ministry of Health, to supplement the fixed cleansing facilities referred to above, and members of the First Aid Party Section have been trained in their use.

Co-operation with Business Undertakings.—The majority of the larger business undertakings have been visited in order to secure liaison and co-operation between their A.R.P. organisations and the City's Civil Defence Casualty Service.

Lighting and Ventilation of Posts and Depots.—Natural lighting and ventilation were considerably improved in many of the Posts and Depots throughout the Service and wherever the standard of

protection for the staff was considered inadequate, air raid shelters have been constructed.

Uniforms.—The status of the Service was further improved by the official issues of a regulation uniform for all members, both whole time and part time, to replace the rather unsatisfactory bluette overalls. This provision has proved of great assistance in the work of building up a unity from the diverse elements of which the Service was composed at the commencement.

Interchangeability of Services.—Steps were taken to train members of the First Aid Party Section in rescue party work. Similarly, rescue party personnel were trained in the work of First Aid Parties. The closer co-operation between the two Services resulted in an interchangeability which has made it possible to secure more economic use of man power.

Civil Defence Comforts Fund.—The benefits of the Civil Defence Comforts Fund were extended to the city by the setting up of a local committee, the honorary secretary being an officer of the Casualty Service. A considerable sum of money was raised by voluntary effort for the Comforts Fund, and many members of the Service were benefited by the provision of suitable knitted woollen comforts.

Service Committee.—In accordance with the instructions of the Emergency Committee a "Service Committee" has been constituted by the election of representatives of the different sections of the Service, both whole time and part time. The objects of the Committee are to deal with complaints and suggestions concerning the welfare and efficiency of the Service, and also with certain disciplinary cases. One of the main achievements of the Committee during the year was the establishment of a mutual benevolent society to provide additional financial aid for those members who may be injured in air raids or for their families in case of fatal injuries being sustained.

In the early part of the year, when mass anti-typhoid inoculation was being carried out, the personnel of the Casualty service were protected by this treatment. The protection was also available for members of the public, and the necessary treatment was undertaken at First Aid Posts by the Doctors in charge of the Posts.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

BY

F. ROY DENNISON, M.D., D.P.H.,

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Infectious disease tends to progress in cycles and it is, therefore, not surprising that after the exceptionally favourable experience of 1940 there has been some increase this year. The principal diseases contributing to this increase were measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever and diphtheria. Cancer mortality also, after an appreciable improvement in 1940, has now returned to the level of 1939. An increase in the number of cases of pneumonia was accompanied by a slight decrease in the number of deaths; the mortality from bronchitis and influenza also diminished. There was a further slight improvement in the incidence of erysipelas and the number of deaths from this disease remains unusually low, possibly due to the striking effect of drugs of the sulphonamide group now in such common use for infections of this sort.

Although the experience in regard to infectious diseases has been, on balance, rather less favourable than in the previous year, the variations recorded are, with the possible exception of cerebro-spinal fever, all within the peace-time range and show no indication of any general depression of health resulting from the stress of war-time conditions.

A complete summary of statistics relating to infectious diseases will be found in Appendix 1.

Smallpox.—For the tenth year in succession the city remained free from smallpox. Two doubtful cases were referred to the Department with the request for a second opinion, but both proved to be chickenpox.

Vaccination.—The number of children vaccinated during the year was 3,367, a small increase on the number of 1940.

Diphtheria.—Cases notified during the year numbered 576, of which 570 (99.0 per cent.) were treated in hospital, compared with 301 and 300 (99.7 per cent.) respectively in 1940. There were 22

deaths, representing a case mortality of 3·8 per cent., which is virtually the same as for the previous year. The increase in the incidence is a little disappointing in view of the time and effort spent on immunisation during recent years, but it should be appreciated that at the end of the year only 17·1 per cent. of children under five had been immunised, as against 62·9 per cent of school children. It is generally recognised that the incidence of diphtheria is not likely to be appreciably affected until well over 60 per cent. of children of both age groups have been protected. Towards the end of the year a drive was in progress to secure a better response among the pre-school children and it is hoped that this will result in lifting the proportion of protected children to a higher level thus ensuring a decreased incidence of the disease in subsequent years.

Immunisation.—The number immunised during 1941 was 13,208 as compared with 1,776 in 1940. Of the total, 12,970 immunisations were performed by medical officers of this department or by school medical officers, and 238 by private practitioners. Material for the latter was supplied by the department. The bulk of the work was done in the schools and I have pleasure in recording my grateful thanks to Dr. Stockwell and his staff for the valuable help which they so willingly afforded.

Diphtheria in the Inoculated.—Since the start of the campaign in 1928, 69,279 people have now been protected (or have been found to be naturally immune as a result of the Schick Test). During the year 54 of them developed diphtheria but the majority were mild some not even requiring serum.

Scarlet Fever.—Cases notified during the year numbered 887, of which 810 (91·3 per cent.) were treated in hospital. Corresponding figures for 1940 were 643 and 573 or 89·1 per cent respectively. There were three deaths.

Return Cases.—Of 788 cases discharged from hospital during the year, 7 gave rise to return cases—a rate of 0·9 per cent.

Erysipelas.—Notifications numbered 181 as compared with 197 in 1940 of which 59 cases were treated in hospital. There was one death.

Measles.—The epidemic which started in 1940 reached its peak during the first week of 1941, in which there were 535 cases, and then gradually declined. In all, 7,006 cases were notified, of which 109 were admitted to hospital for treatment. There were 21 deaths, giving a case mortality of 0·3 per cent.

German Measles.—German Measles is no longer notifiable and, therefore, accurate figures are no longer obtainable. A total of 23 were treated in hospital for various reasons, and no deaths were recorded.

Whooping Cough.—Cases notified during the year numbered 2,105 of which 76 were treated in hospital, as compared with 128 and 4 respectively during 1940. There were 25 deaths as compared with 2 last year. This is the first epidemic of this disease which has occurred since it was made notifiable, and apart from the death returns, there is no previous experience with which to compare the size of the outbreak. Judging from the number of deaths, however, the outbreak would not appear to have been of very exceptional magnitude.

It is recognised that owing to difficulties of diagnosis, notifications of whooping cough are rather less reliable than those of many other diseases, therefore any case-mortality calculated from them can only be tentative; for this year it was 1·2 per cent., compared with 1·6 per cent. for 1940.

Preventive Inoculation.—The trial of the new antigen, started by my predecessor in 1939, was continued during the year. The experience gained was not sufficiently extensive to enable statistically valid conclusions to be drawn as to its value, but it is hoped that this will be possible in the near future.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—The incidence of this disease still remained high throughout the year, a total of 108 cases being notified, with 21 deaths, as against 111 and 24 respectively for 1940. In 9, the cases were un-notified at the time of death.

The case mortality remained low, 19·4 per cent. as compared with 21·6 per cent. for last year. This is a great improvement on the usual mortality of 50 per cent.—80 per cent. which was expected

in days before treatment with the sulphonamide group of drugs was possible, but it should be capable of still further reduction if treatment could be generally instituted more promptly. In the 12 cases which were notified before death, careful enquiries were made and in all there was a regrettable delay between the onset of symptoms and admission to hospital, which must have seriously prejudiced the patients' chances of recovery. In 5 cases the delay amounted to 24 hours and in the remaining 7 varied between 2 and 6 days. Various causes contributed to these delays but the conclusion must be drawn that if the mortality of this disease is to be still further lowered, which should be easily possible with modern treatment, patients will have to seek medical advice earlier and diagnosis will have to be made more promptly.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—No case of this disease was notified during the year; 9 cases reported during the previous year died during 1941.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—Only four cases of this disease were reported during the year as compared with 26 in 1940. There was one death.

Influenza.—There were 41 deaths recorded from this disease, of which 23 occurred during the first quarter. Corresponding figures for 1940 were 77 and 67.

Pneumonia.—During the year 690 notifications of pneumonia were received, of which 624 were primary and 66 influenzal. There were 340 deaths from all forms compared with 398 last year.

Bronchitis.—Deaths from this disease numbered 277 compared with 431 last year; 145 of them occurred during the first quarter.

Enteric Group.—During the year 12 cases were reported, of which 1 was due to infection with *B. Typhosus* and the remainder with *B. paratyphosus-b*. All cases occurred during the warmer months of the year (June to October) but there was no definite outbreak and no marked preponderance of cases in any one month.

In face of the threat of heavy air-attack, with consequent risk of disruption and pollution of the water supply, which appeared imminent at the beginning of the year, free inoculation against

enteric fever was offered to the public. The response was disappointing, only 12,105 adults and 15,185 children accepting the offer.

Dysentery.—There were 53 cases reported during the year (with 11 deaths) and the large majority of them, 48 in all, were accounted for by an outbreak of the Flexner type at a Public Assistance Institution. The diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically in 22 of these cases. The infection appeared to start in one of the infirm wards and spread rapidly to another infirm ward in a different part of the building. A third infirm ward was infected some three weeks later, and a small number of cases occurred in various other parts of the Institution. Apart from one doubtful case which is not included in these figures, the fourth infirm ward remained free. A definite link was established between the first and second wards to be infected, and most of the sporadic cases occurred in sleeping rooms whose occupants used the same sanitary accommodation as ambulant patients from the infected infirm wards. No definite connection could be traced between the third ward infected and any of the others, but careful investigation revealed the existence of many opportunities by which inmates of various wards could meet. In addition, flies were found to be prevalent to a degree which was considered to be dangerous in view of the many opportunities of access to human discharges in such institutions. These flies were found to be breeding on the premises.

The advice of the Health Department was sought at an early stage in the outbreak, and a policy of prompt removal to isolation hospital was adopted, together with advice directed towards the elimination of sanitary defects and a tightening up of nursing technique in relation to spread of infection. Repeated searches were made for carriers and unrecognised cases among staff and patients without success. The impression gained was that the ambulant patient, who frequently made no complaint until symptoms had been present for several hours, was mainly responsible for keeping the infection going. Despite these measures, and the close co-operation of the staff of the Institution, the epidemic continued for eight weeks—from 16th September until 8th November, on which date the last two cases were removed. Two members of the staff, one a cleaner, and the other a male attendant, were infected during the course of the epidemic, and the diagnosis was

confirmed bacteriologically in the latter case. It is interesting to record that a single case of Sonne dysentery occurred in the same Institution eight weeks later without, so far as could be ascertained, any secondary spread.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.—Forty children under two years of age died from this disease as compared with 44 for last year.

Food Poisoning.—Twenty-six cases of suspected food poisoning were brought to the notice of the Department during the year. In one instance, in which five members of a family were infected, organisms of the Para Typhoid-C. group were isolated from the faeces of one of them, but the vehicle of infection could not be traced. The cause of the trouble in a second instance, in which all five members of a family were affected (with one death) following a meal, also remained untraced.

An outbreak occurred among employees of a firm engaged on war work affecting 10 persons who had taken a meal a few hours previously in the works canteen. Bacteriological findings were negative in this case, but suspicion fell upon vegetables which had been cooked and subsequently stored under unsatisfactory conditions. The investigations made by this department resulted in considerable hygienic improvements in the canteen structure and arrangements.

One other complaint also led to the discovery and improvement of unsatisfactory conditions under which food was being manufactured by a reputable firm outside the city and sold in local shops. In this case two customers at different periods had complained of being ill after consuming meat pies made by this firm. The meat pies were examined bacteriologically and found to be heavily contaminated, although no recognised food poisoning organisms were isolated. It was, however, felt that the findings were unsatisfactory and were followed up through the kindness of Dr. Stevens (and later Dr. Taylor) the Medical Officers of Health for the Stanley Urban District, with the results stated.

In three of the remaining four cases, the diagnosis appeared very uncertain and in the fourth case it was subsequently altered.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Cases notified during the year totalled 116 compared with 140 last year. Of them, 103 occurred in

institutions (88.8 per cent.), 11 (9.5 per cent.) in private doctors' practices and 2 (1.7 per cent.) in midwives' practices. There were seven deaths from puerperal fever.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Ten cases of this disease were reported as compared with 26 in 1940. All were treated at home. The results of treatment were as follows:—

Recovery apparently perfect	8
Sight of both eyes affected	—
Still under treatment	2
Died from other diseases	—
Result not known	—

Malaria.—Two cases of this disease were reported during the year, both having being contracted abroad.

Cancer.—An increase in the number of deaths from this disease was recorded, the number being 849 as compared with 778 in 1940 and 847 in 1939.

Handling of Food, etc. by Infected Persons.—It was not found necessary to exercise the powers conferred by Section 42 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1930, during the year.

AMBULANCE WORK.

The following table shows the work of the Municipal Ambulance Staff for the year.

PATIENTS REMOVED.

Type of Case.	Number removed.
Accident	1,737
Illness	566
Maternity	2,729
Tuberculosis	180
Hospital	4,872
Public Assistance	362
Mental	106
Lunacy	12
Special treatment	1,775
Evacuation	1,405
Others	1,253
Total	14,997

Infectious Diseases Ambulance Work and Disinfection.—

Ambulance Work.—During the year under review, 2,143 cases were removed by the ambulances to Killingbeck Hospital. Over and above these, 212 journeys were made for the transference of patients from one institution to another or for returning patients home on discharge from hospital.

The following are details of the cases removed to hospital by the ambulances, viz.:—

Smallpox	—
Scarlet fever	874
Diphtheria	714
Typhoid	11
Measles	116
Other diseases	428
<hr/>	
Total	2,143
<hr/>	

(As compared with 1,587 in 1940).

The total mileage run by the ambulances was 26,651 compared with 19,509 during 1940.

There are now four ambulances for infectious diseases and five bedding vans.

Disinfection.—The following work was done by the disinfecting staff, viz. :—

Houses disinfected	2,984
Rooms	4,666
Beds and Mattresses	4,697
Articles of bed linen	41,188
Articles of clothing	82,155
Other articles	4,671

Disinfectant baths were provided and disinfection of clothing carried out in respect of 95 infectious disease contacts.

The total mileage run by the disinfection and bedding vans was 29,261.

Verminous Persons.—The number of baths given to verminous persons at the cleansing station was 5,276 (including 1,658 to children referred from the Education Department) while 1,327 rooms, and 90,275 articles of clothing and bedding were disinfested.

Disinfestation.—The following table shows the work done during the year at the Disinfesting Station, Stanley Road.

1. Number of articles fumigated by H.C.N. ..	31,615
2. „ „ „ disinfected by steam ..	7,727
3. „ „ houses dealt with	490
4. Average number of houses dealt with per day	2·2
5. Number of personal disinfestations :—	
(a) Adults .. .. .	..
(b) Children .. .. .	..
6. Furniture supplied on loan :—	
(a) No. of articles .. .. .	..
(b) No. of houses .. .. .	..
7. Refusal to allow fumigation :—	
(a) Objection to fumigation .. ..	..
(b) Other reasons .. .. .	..
8. Number of articles destroyed :—	
(a) Certified for destruction .. ..	..
(b) At tenant's request	1,072
9. Claims for damage or loss :—	
(a) Claims not accepted .. .. .	..
(b) Claims accepted .. .. .	..
(c) Not yet determined .. .. .	..
(d) Cost .. .. .	..
10. Work in connection with house fumigation :—	
(a) No. of articles disinfected by steam..	2,776
(b) No. of houses	224

This subject is again referred to on pages 72 and 80.

LEEDS CITY HOSPITAL, KILLINGBECK.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1941

BY

HESTER E. DE C. WOODCOCK, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Acting Medical Superintendent.

Admissions.—The total admissions for the year were 2,181, an increase on the exceptionally low figure of 1,621 for the previous year. The smallest number of patients in the hospital on any one day was 136, the largest 246 and the average 179·3. Particulars of admissions, discharges and deaths during 1941 will be found on page 18. The corresponding figures for 1940 are given in brackets.

Structural Alterations and Extensions.—Delay in the completion of the new nurses' home has again been caused by difficulty in obtaining certain materials. Considerable progress however has been made. It has been decided that the ground floor of the home shall be adapted for use by patients if the accommodation provided elsewhere in the hospital becomes inadequate.

Diphtheria.—There has been a slight increase both in the number of cases and in the severity of the disease. The case mortality rate was 3·5 per cent. Among 426 "typed" cases the causal organism was "gravis" in 49·3 per cent., "mitis" in 35·2 per cent., and "intermedius" in 15·5 per cent. Amended diagnosis was necessary in 18·7 per cent. of the notifications. The fauces alone were involved in 447 cases (81·8 per cent.), the fauces and larynx in 11 (2·0 per cent.), the larynx alone in 2 (0·4 per cent.), and the ear in 1 (0·2 per cent.). Rhinitis occurred in 65 cases (11·9 per cent.). There were 20 carriers (3·7 per cent.). Four tracheotomies were performed. None was fatal. Complications occurred in 68 or 12·5 per cent. of completed cases, paralysis in 53 or 9·7 per cent. Towards the end of the year, owing to shortage of accommodation,

the practice of obtaining three consecutive negative swabs before discharging patients was abandoned. No serious consequences have arisen. Twenty-nine cases, 5·3 per cent. were cross infected with scarlet fever, whooping cough, chickenpox or measles.

Scarlet Fever.—The type of disease was generally mild in spite of the increase in numbers and of the fact that three patients died. Of the fatal cases one was septic, another toxic, while the third developed chorea, endocarditis, and rheumatism in the first week of illness. Amended diagnosis was necessary in 68 cases, 7·9 per cent. of the notifications. Complications occurred in 124 or 15·7 of the cases. The incidence of the main complications was as follows:—adenitis 43 (5·4 per cent.), otitis media 42 (5·3 per cent.), rhinitis 16 (2·0 per cent.), rheumatism 10 (1·3 per cent.), albuminuria 9 (1·1 per cent.), and endocarditis 2 (0·2 per cent.). While in hospital 69 cases developed measles, chickenpox, whooping cough or rubella, giving a cross-infection rate of 8·7 per cent. This unusually high rate is attributed to war-time conditions of overcrowding and black-out. Return cases were seven or 0·9 per cent. of 788 discharges.

Enteric fever.—Only ten cases occurred during the year, all being caused by *B. Typhosus* Para B. None was fatal. One was discharged as a faecal carrier after seven months in hospital.

Cerebro-Spinal fever.—The cases treated to completion were 56. Of 121 notifications the diagnosis was changed in 54·5 per cent. All cases were given large doses of M. and B. 693. Five or 8·9 per cent. were fatal.

Dysentery.—The number of cases admitted was 43. One from outside the borough was of the Sonne type and 42 were old men from an institution, in 22 of whom Flexner bacilli were isolated. Four (9·3 per cent.) of the old people died and in each case dysentery appeared to be only a contributory factor, death being largely due to old age and chronic disease.

Erysipelas.—There were 59 cases which completed treatment. The face was involved in 51, the limbs in 6, the buttocks in 1, the chest in 1. None died. The satisfactory results were probably due to the routine administration of M. and B. 693. It must be remarked, however, that most of the cases were found to be mild before treatment began.

Abortus fever.—Two cases of this disease occurred, only one of which appears in the figures as the other was not discharged before the end of the year. Both were in hospital at the same time. They worked next door to each other and in neither case was the source of infection discovered.

Measles.—Of the 121 cases treated, 15 or 12·4 per cent. developed complications as follows:—broncho pneumonia 8, otorrhoea 4, laryngeal obstruction 2, pharyngitis 1. Tracheotomy was performed in one case but was not successful. Four cases (3·3 per cent.) died.

Staff.—In February the hospital, which before the war had been devoted entirely to tuberculosis, was recognised as a teaching school for infectious diseases. The sister tutor from Seacroft E.M.S. Hospital has been transferred temporarily to Killingbeck. All new entrants are now prepared for the state examination which has also been taken by many of the nurses remaining in the hospital when the change over from tuberculosis took place.

It is with great regret that the death of a member of the staff is reported. Sister Harper, who had worked in the hospital for five years, contracted pulmonary tuberculosis which proved fatal.

One records with pleasure the generous help and loyal co-operation received throughout a busy year from all members of the staff.

LEEDS CITY HOSPITALS, KILLINGBECK, LEEDS.

YEAR 1941.

ABSTRACT FROM REGISTERS.

	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Pertussis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
Patients remaining in Hospitals and Isolation Cottages, December 31st, 1940	60	5	4	10	2	64	..	18	163
Admitted in 1941	586 (317)	5 (28)	59 (62)	111 (53)	77 (4)	811 (573)	.. (..)	532 (584)	2,181 (1,621)
Total treated ..	646 (359)	10 (28)	63 (64)	121 (53)	79 (4)	875 (615)	.. (..)	550 (596)	2,344 (1,719)
Discharged ..	527 (292)	10 (22)	59 (59)	117 (42)	61 (1)	788 (551)	.. (..)	467 (541)	2,029 (1,508)
Died	19 (7)	.. (1)	.. (1)	4 (1)	10 (1)	3 (..)	.. (..)	52 (37)	88 (48)
Completed cases ..	546 (299)	10 (23)	59 (60)	121 (43)	71 (2)	791 (551)	.. (..)	519 (578)	2,117 (1,556)
Mortality per cent.	3.5 (2.3)	.. (4.3)	.. (1.7)	3.3 (2.3)	14.1 (50.0)	0.4 (..)	.. (..)	10.0 (6.4)	4.1 (3.1)
Patients remaining in Hospitals and Isolation Cottages, December 31st, 1941	100	..	4	..	8	84	..	31	227
Average days in Hospital for re- covered patients	39.3 (43.4)	78.1 (43.4)	15.6 (14.4)	26.0 (21.1)	44.1 (13.0)	33.8 (38.0)	.. (..)	22.2 (18.7)	32.1 (30.8)

The corresponding figures for 1940 are shown in brackets.

DISEASE.	Total No. of Cases.	Deaths.	DISEASE.	Total No. of Cases.	Deaths.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—					
Abortus fever ..	1	..	OTHER DISEASES :—	..	..
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	56	5	Abscesses and boils ..	4	..
Chickenpox ..	18	..	Acidosis ..	2	..
Diphtheria ..	546	19	Appendicitis ..	1	..
Dysentery ..	43	4	Bed sores ..	1	1
Enteric fever ..	10	..	Blepharitis ..	1	..
Erysipelas ..	59	..	Burns ..	2	1
Gastro-enteritis ..	43	11	Cellulitis ..	2	..
Measles ..	121	4	Cerebral haemorrhage ..	2	1
Mumps ..	19	..	Cerebral thrombosis ..	1	1
Pemphigus neonatorum ..	1	..	Cervical adenitis ..	6	..
Polio-myelitis ..	3	..	Chorea ..	1	..
Puerperal fever ..	10	1	Colitis ..	1	1
Rubella ..	24	..	Conjunctivitis ..	1	..
Scarlet fever ..	791	3	Constipation ..	1	..
Whooping cough ..	71	10	Diarrhoea ..	4	..
			Drug rash ..	1	..
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE & THROAT :—			Endocarditis ..	2	2
Common cold ..	3	..	Enteritis ..	2	..
Laryngitis ..	9	..	Headache ..	2	..
Otitis media ..	1	..	Herpes zoster ..	..	..
Quinsey ..	2	..	Marasmus ..	2	..
Tonsillitis ..	110	1	Meningismus ..	2	1
Vincent's angina ..	5	..	Meningitis ..	3	..
			Nephritis ..	7	4
DISEASES OF THE SKIN :—			Observation ..	3	..
Dermatitis ..	1	..	Rheumatism ..	41	..
Eczema ..	2	..	Rhinitis ..	2	..
Erythema simplex ..	5	..	Sinusitis ..	1	..
Ichthyosis ..	1	..	Stomatitis ..	2	..
Impetigo ..	1	..	Syphilis ..	1	..
Scabies ..	8	..	Taiipes equino-varus ..	1	..
			Teething ..	1	..
RESPIRATORY DISEASES :—			Tuberculosis (inc. meningitis) ..	4	..
Bronchitis ..	4	..	Urticaria ..	12	11
Pneumonia ..	16	7	No evidence of disease ..	3	..
			TOTAL ..	11	..
			..	2,117	88

SEACROFT EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.**REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING****31st DECEMBER, 1941.**

BY

E. C. BENN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Medical Superintendent.*

Throughout the year the hospital continued to serve as a unit of the Emergency Medical Service and admitted only E.M.S. cases. These included service patients from the British, Dominion and Allied fighting forces, civilian casualties, sick members of the Civil Defence Forces, evacuees and others.

The average daily number of patients in hospital in 1941 was 333·9. The greatest number was 468 during the month of July. and the lowest 249 during the month of December.

Seacroft Lodge Emergency Hospital was opened on February 12th, as an annexe to Seacroft Emergency Hospital. It contains sixty beds and has been used so far as a convalescent hospital for service cases, for which purpose it is admirably suited. It is possible, however, to use the hospital for cases of a more acute type than are at present being admitted to it. From February 12th, to the end of the year 601 patients had been transferred there for convalescence and their average duration of stay has been 16·9 days.

Structural Alterations and Extensions.—At the end of September the reconstructed steam raising plant had reached a sufficiently advanced stage of completion to allow it to be placed in service, and it has been functioning satisfactorily since. By the end of the year the work had been completed with the exception of one or two minor modifications, the parts for which were difficult to obtain. The advantages of the additional boiler and completely mechanised coal raising and stoking plant were self evident with the onset of colder weather when the power plant dealt easily with the demands made upon it. These were greater than ever before as heating of the new Nurses Home at Killingbeck Hospital was added to the existing load in the autumn of 1941.

Meteorological Records.—Daily observations were continued and a summary has been prepared and is available for examination but the tables have been omitted from this report so as to save space.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.—The number of persons admitted during 1941 was 4,333 which compares with 2,226 in 1940, and was made up as follows :—

Civilian patients, males	..	..	98
Civilian patients, females	..	..	109
Civilian patients, children	..	..	15
Service patients, officers	..	..	51
Service patients, other ranks	..	..	2,987
Service patients, females	..	..	34
Evacuees, adults	..	..	158
Evacuees, children	..	..	875
Sick staff, males	..	..	3
Sick staff, females	..	..	3
			<hr/>
			4,333
			<hr/>

Excluding healthy evacuees of whom 1,033 were admitted for a brief period of examination, 3,339 cases were treated to a conclusion as compared with 1,829 in 1940—of these 48 died, which gives a hospital mortality of 1·4 per cent. The greatest number of deaths, 35, took place among three groups of chronic civilian patients who had been transferred from other districts. Eight deaths occurred among service sick and the remaining five were civilians who died from war injury.

Pathological Laboratory.—The number of specimens examined and reported on may be summarised as follows :—

Haematology	..	..	388
Bacteriology	..	..	648
Chemistry	..	..	949
Histology	..	..	19
			<hr/>
			2,004
			<hr/>

Radiological Department.—It has become increasingly evident that the diagnostic radiological equipment of the hospital has too low a capacity fully to meet the demands made upon it. Information has been received from the Ministry of Health that a larger set with a wider range of application will soon be installed. Radiological examinations of 2,096 patients were made in the course of the year, of which 359 were investigation of the stomach and duodenum.

Massage Department.—This continues to work in the Reception Room. The other section of the block is used each day by the Army Physical Training and Educational instructors. During the year 8,915 treatments were given to 514 patients.

Surgical Operations.—The equipment of the two emergency operating theatres in which all the surgical work of the hospital is performed, was greatly strengthened by the gift of a steam steriliser for drums, dressings and theatre linen, from the American Red Cross Society. Several smaller instruments were also received from the same source. A brief summary of the operations performed during 1941 is given below :—

Abdominal	131
Amputations of limbs or digits ..	10
Ear, nose and throat	49
Eye	8
Genito urinary	123
Hernia.. .. .	102
Miscellaneous	80
Orthopaedic	145
Rectal	90
Septic conditions	65
Traumatic conditions	60
	<hr/>
	863
	<hr/>

Immunisation of Staff.—Attention was drawn in last year's report to the high incidence of Schick positive reactors among members of the Civil Nursing Reserve and a point of interest arises in that the numbers and incidence for 1940 and 1941 are the same. The numbers of new entrants to the nursing and domestic staffs Schick tested during 1941 are shewn in the table given below :—

	Schick negative.		Schick positive.	
Nurses ..	27	..	26	(49 per cent.)
Maids ..	6	..	1	(14.3 per cent.)
	—		—	
	33		27	(45 per cent.)
	==		==	

Schick positive reactors were immunised by three injections of T.A.F. at intervals of two weeks. One nurse required a second course of injections before she developed immunity. No member of the staff suffered from diphtheria during the period under review.

SUMMARY OF CASES ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.
Tuberculosis	38	5
Other Infectious diseases	155	..
Malignant diseases	8	4
Diseases of the nervous system ..	165	4
Diseases of the eye	52	1
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat ..	189	5
Respiratory diseases	212	2
Diseases of the skin	638	8
Circulatory diseases	126	6
Abdominal diseases	640	15
Genito urinary diseases.. .. .	132	3
Diseases of bones, joints and muscles..	235	7
Fractures	33	3
Injuries other than fractures	338	31
Septic infections	153	2
Miscellaneous conditions	53	37
Total	3,167	133

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The death-rate from syphilitic diseases was 0·14 per thousand of the population as compared with 0·12 for the previous year.

Work of the Treatment Centre.—The total number of new Leeds cases registered at the Centre at the Leeds General Infirmary was syphilis 165 males and 106 females, gonorrhœa 378 males and 119 females, and other diseases not venereal 375 males and 106 females, total cases 1,249. As compared with the previous year these figures represent in the case of syphilis an increase of 7 males and a decrease of 18 females, in gonorrhœa a decrease of 21 males and an increase of 23 females, and in other diseases not venereal a decrease of 63 males and an increase of 15 females. Taking the cases of all types there was a decrease of 57 as compared with the figure for the previous year. (*Vide* table on page 25.)

The total attendances of all Leeds cases was 30,813, a decrease of 472 on the figure for the previous year.

The number of cases ceasing to attend before completion of treatment or final tests of cure from Leeds and other contributory areas was 386 or 10·6 per cent, of the total attending the centre as compared with 434 or 11·4 per cent. for the previous year.

The number of in-patients treated at the Leeds General Infirmary from Leeds and the other contributory areas was 2 as compared with 4 for the previous year and the corresponding number of in-patient days was 13 as against 56 for 1940.

Institutions.—*Maternity Hospital.*—The number of new cases admitted as in-patients to the Leeds Maternity Hospital decreased from 20 in 1940 to 18 in 1941, namely 14 syphilis and 4 gonorrhœa. The corresponding number of in-patient days decreased from 270 to 239.

Hope Hospital.—The number of cases treated was 65 as against 47 for the previous year, whilst the number of new admissions was 49 as compared with 42 in 1940.

Further particulars of the cases admitted to and treated in the Maternity and Hope Hospitals are given on page 26.

For particulars of the work of the special clinic for mothers and babies suffering from venereal diseases held in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare, see page 45.

Supply of Salvarsan Substitutes.—The number of medical practitioners in the area qualified to receive free supplies of salvarsan substitutes up to the end of the year was 55. The amount of salvarsan substitutes distributed to practitioners was 1,025 doses as compared with 673 doses in 1940.

LEEDS PATIENTS.

	Year 1940.		Year 1941.		Increase or decrease.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis first cases	158	124	165	106	+ 7	- 18
Soft chancre .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa "	399	96	378	119	- 21	+ 23
Other diseases, not Venereal "	438	91	375	106	- 63	+ 15
Total	995	311	918	331	- 77	+ 20
Total attendances of all cases	31,285		30,813		- 472	
Aggregate No. of In-patient days	54		13		- 41	
No. of doses of Salvarsan sub- stitutes	9,768		10,545		+ 777	
Pathological specimens examined :—						
Spirochetes	75		99		+ 24	
Gonococci	2,349		2,716		+ 367	
Other organisms .. .. .	..		..		..
Blood—Wassermann re- action	2,099		1,957		- 142	

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 42, HYDE TERRACE.

	Cases in residence on Dec. 31st, 1940.	Cases admitted.	Cases discharged.	Cases in residence on Jan. 3rd, 1942.
Syphilis	14	14	..
Gonorrhœa	4	3	1
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa
Other disease
Total	18	17	1

Total days in residence 239

No. of doses of Salvarsan substitute . 5

Pathological specimens examined :—

Spirochetes .. ..	..
Gonococci .. ..	..
Other organisms .. ..	..
Blood—Wassermann reaction.. ..	415

HOPE HOSPITAL, 126, CHAPELTOWN ROAD.

	Cases in residence on Dec. 29th, 1940.	Cases admitted.	Cases discharged.	Cases in residence on Jan. 3rd, 1942.
Syphilis	6	16	16	6
Gonorrhœa	8	32	31	9
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	2	1	2	1
Other disease .. ..	..(+3)	..(+18)	..(+13)	..(+8)
Total	16(+3)	49(+18)	49(+13)	16(+8)

Total days in residence 5,425 (+1,739)

No. of doses of Salvarsan substitute .. 124

Pathological specimens examined :—

Spirochetes .. ..	..
Gonococci.. ..	70
Other organisms .. ..	..
Blood—Wassermann reaction.. ..	32

Of the 49 women admitted, 18 had babies, shown in the above table in the brackets.

LEEDS CITY GENERAL HOSPITALS

BY

J. DICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Superintendent.

ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL.

The number of patients of all categories admitted to hospital and the total treated are shown in the following table, together with the numbers of discharges and deaths, and of patients remaining at the end of the year.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1940	297	336	49	682
Admitted during 1941	2,901	3,087	1,076	7,064
Children born during 1941 .. ..	..	..	6	6
Total admissions and births ..	2,901	3,087	1,082	7,070
Total number treated during 1941	3,198	3,423	1,131	7,752
Discharged during 1941	2,279	2,583	969	5,831
Deaths during 1941	614	476	94	1,184
Total discharges and deaths ..	2,893	3,059	1,063	7,015
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1941	305	364	68	737

There was a reduction in the total number of admissions, as compared with 1940, of 1,188. There was an increase of 128 in the number of children admitted, but a decrease of 1,036 men and 280 women. The principal cause of the reduction was the greatly less number of beds available as a result of closure of top floor wards.

On the surgical side there was little variation in the work, which showed no diminution in quantity or quality from pre-war

standards. The jaw injury centre, set up as part of the E.M.S. scheme, has accomplished a considerable amount of skilful and successful work. During the year, the old operating theatre was reconstructed and is now fit to rank beside those of the new unit.

In the medical and children's departments, there is little to comment upon. No epidemics were encountered, so that the restricted accommodation, which chiefly affects medical and children's wards, was available for the ordinary run of cases. There became apparent, however, a need for increased provision for chronic cases, mainly in elderly people, and steps were taken to put into use early in 1942 additional beds to overcome the deficiency to some extent.

Mental Wards.—The number of cases admitted was 455, 10 more than in 1940, but well below the average. The transfers to Mental Hospitals were, 190 under certificate, 19 as temporary patients, and 13 as voluntary patients.

Pathological Unit.—The new laboratories have proved to be very satisfactory in working, and few changes, even of minor kind have proved to be necessary. Routine investigations numbered 8,374, which is below average in number, but a higher proportion of them were of a time-consuming character. Autopsies numbered 318, which is up to average. Courses of lectures were given to students, and several demonstrations prepared for the benefit of officers of the R.A.M.C. stationed in the city.

X-Ray Department.—The new department, now in full use, has fulfilled expectations and functions admirably. The number of patients X-rayed was 5,211, an increase of 903. Of these, 463 were also screened, a decrease of 124, accounted for by lack of facilities during the time of transfer of apparatus. Work was carried out for various other sections of the Health Department, and for military units in the district.

Massage Department.—The new accommodation came into use during the year. Although work was carried on with existing equipment, the number of patients and attendances both showed an increase. Those treated were 422 in-patients, and 170 out-patients, the figures for 1940 being 338 and 187 respectively. The number of treatments given rose from 20,892 to 26,676. At the fracture clinic 252 patients attended, making 662 attendances; the previous year's figures were 260 and 640.

General.—A complete year's working of the new units has confirmed the view expressed last year as to their general suitability for their various purposes. With the prospect of fully equipping the massage department early in 1942, an interesting phase of development has reached an end. Many other forward moves remain, but must await more propitious circumstances.

ST. MARY'S INFIRMARY.

The following table gives statistics of admissions to and discharges from St. Mary's Infirmary during 1941:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1940	52	139	14	205
Admitted during the year ..	238	846	25	1,109
Births .. .. .	..	..	548	548
Total admissions and births ..	238	846	573	1,657
Total treated during 1941 ..	290	985	587	1,862
Discharged during 1941 ..	97	728	553	1,378
Died during 1941	127	115	7	249
Total discharges and deaths ..	224	843	560	1,627
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1941	66	142	27	235

The average number of beds occupied was 208. The admissions and births were 15 less than in 1940. The entire accommodation of the Infirmary was available for patients and was fully utilised.

Maternity Wards.—The number of women confined was 559. There were 4 cases of twins, and 15 still-births. No maternal deaths occurred in the hospital. The ante-natal clinic was attended by 657 women, and the post-natal by 150.

ST. GEORGE'S INFIRMARY.

The following table shows the number of admissions, discharges and deaths during 1941 :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1940	46	223	..	269
Admitted during the year ..	152	217	..	369
Discharged during 1941	69	87	..	156
Died during 1941	67	114	..	181
Total discharges and deaths ..	136	201	..	337
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1941	62	239	..	301

The principal activity in admissions and discharges occurred in the wards occupied in December 1940 for the treatment of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The average stay of patients in the wards for chronic cases is in the region of two years. There was no closure of wards in the Infirmary and the accommodation was always in full use.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases on the register at the end of 1941 was 3,229 an increase of 188 as compared with the previous year.

Statistics.—Notifications.—The case rate of pulmonary tuberculosis for the year was 1·27, of non-pulmonary 0·34, and of all forms of the disease 1·61 as compared with 1·20, 0·24, and 1·43 respectively for the previous year. Set against the average rates of the previous five years these figures represent an increase of 0·16 in the pulmonary and 0·01 in the non-pulmonary rate making a total increase for all forms of the disease of 0·17.

Of the total cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified 6·9 per cent. were children under 15 years, 23·2 per cent. persons between 15 and 25, and 69·9 per cent. were in the remaining age groups. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 5·6 per cent., 25·5 per cent., and 68·9 per cent. respectively.

As regards the non-pulmonary type of the disease 46·3 per cent. were children under 15 years and 53·7 per cent. persons over 15 years. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 48·2 per cent. and 51·8 per cent. respectively.

Of the total cases notified 78·2 per cent. were by medical practitioners and 21·8 per cent. by institutions.

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis not heard of until the time of death was 20, and the number of non-pulmonary 19, making a total of 39. This is a decrease of 8 on the figure for the previous year.

Of the total deaths from tuberculosis of all forms 29·7 per cent. were notified in the same year as death occurred, 11·5 per cent. in the same month, and 9·1 per cent. in the same week. In the previous year 27·6 per cent. were notified in the same year as death occurred, 9·0 per cent. in the same month, and 9·9 per cent. in the same week.

Deaths.—The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0·77, from non-pulmonary 0·10, and from all forms of this disease 0·86, as compared with 0·89, 0·11 and 1·00 respectively for the previous year. Set against the average rates of the previous five years these figures represent an increase of 0·03 in the pulmonary, a decrease of 0·02 in the non-pulmonary, and the rate for all forms of the disease remains the same.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.—No action was necessary under this section during the year.

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE HEALTH CLINIC AND SANATORIA

BY

NORMAN TATTERSALL, M.D. (Lond.), *Chief Clinical Tuberculosis
Officer.*

General.—The sharp rise in tuberculosis mortality noted in 1940 was not continued in 1941. The total deaths are actually slightly below the 1939 figure, chiefly due to a reduction in the deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, whilst the pulmonary deaths are only fractionally increased on 1939. Notifications are 14 per cent. higher than last year, a fact which will probably be reflected in an increase of mortality in the next two or three years. The increase is most marked in notifications of non-pulmonary disease; this figure has fluctuated widely in recent years, being exceptionally low in 1940, and is probably of no great significance.

The fact that the total death rate has fallen nearly to pre-war level tends to disprove the claims of those who blame war time diet for all our ills, and suggests that the present restrictions have so far not seriously affected the problem of tuberculosis. Dietetic factors however, act slowly, and it is too early to dogmatise. The factor of stress was emphasised in last year's report; this still remains and will be increasingly marked if the war is long continued. On the other hand there are factors even in war time which tend to raise the health standard, especially amongst young adults. Tuberculosis is largely a disease of the young and with large numbers of young men and women employed in the services, the regular life, discipline, and training, should on the whole prove a valuable health asset.

It is on the home front and in the great production drive that adverse factors will be most severely felt. Although no large increase of morbidity is yet apparent, there has been a noticeable increase of patients sent for examination who complain of tiredness, loss of weight, and other suggestive symptoms, but in whom no evidence of tuberculosis as the causative factor can be found,

Analysis of these cases reveals many whose symptoms date from a change from a peacetime occupation to one of war necessity. Long hours and reduced holidays must play their part, and many complain of the monotony and lack of interest in their changed occupations.

There seems no reason to suggest that this large group owe

their symptoms in any way to tuberculosis, but they do present a difficult diagnostic problem which has added considerably to the work of the past year.

Health Clinic.—The table on page 34 is a summary of the quarterly returns made to the Ministry of Health on Form T.145. Pressure of work has been heavy and constant. The total number of new cases examined increased by 225, and pneumothorax refills rose by 300 to a total of over 3,100. X-ray examinations reached nearly 7,000—(films 2,371, screenings 4,455), an increase of over 1,800 on the previous year.

National Service Medical Boards referred 297 patients for report, of whom 63 were cases already on the register, whilst a further 17 were found to be new cases with definite disease. In addition to work at the Clinic the medical staff have sole charge of 128 beds at St. George's Hospital, Rothwell, "The Hollies," and Meanwood Sanatorium School, the visiting and treatment of patients in these Institutions is a very heavy additional burden.

The loss of the accommodation at Killingbeck Sanatorium is the greatest single handicap to the success of the tuberculosis scheme. The waiting list for both men and women is too long, and many cases deteriorate seriously whilst waiting for admission. Every effort is made to use the available accommodation to the best advantage, but more beds are urgently needed. The provision of beds at outside sanatoria causes many difficulties and patients are less happy than when nearer to their homes. Many complaints are received, and although allowances must be made for difficulties arising from war conditions, there have been some grounds for dissatisfaction. Shortage of nursing staff has become an acute problem, and stronger official measures are required to direct more nurses to tuberculosis work, and to retain those already in the Institutions.

The 60 beds taken over at the end of 1940 at St. George's Hospital have been fully occupied, and thanks to Dr. Herd's keen interest the scheme has worked smoothly. Though mainly used for the more advanced type, a proportion of earlier cases are admitted many of whom have responded excellently to treatment.

The Department lost the valued service of Dr. Thompson in September on his appointment to a senior post elsewhere; Dr. F. Ridehalgh has been appointed Deputy Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RETURNS MADE TO MINISTRY OF HEALTH ON FORM T.145 (1941).

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.
	Adults.		Childr en.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the beginning of the year	1,050	728	183	173	142	164	185	150	1,192	892	368	323	2,775
Inward Transfers ..	40	30	8	6	4	3	7	4	44	33	15	10	102
L.S.O. Cases Returned	14	8	1	..	..	2	..	..	14	10	1	..	25
B.—Number of New Cases diagnosed as Tuberculosis during the year ..	134	116	16	9	..	..	..	..	296	208	40	36	580
(1) Class T.B. minus	126	63	1	1	..	..	..	..	
(2) Class T.B. plus ..	..	..	..	..	36	29	23	26					
(3) Non-Pulmonary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.—Number of cases included in A. and B. written off the Dispensary Register during the year as :—	16	9	8	6	2	9	10	15	18	18	18	21	75
(1) Recovered	209	106	3	1	6	5	5	4	215	111	8	5	339
(2) Dead (all causes)	25	28	3	1	3	5	3	1	28	33	6	2	69
(3) Removed to other Areas	32	16	2	..	7	6	4	..	39	22	6	..	67
(4) For other reasons	3	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transfers to Pulm. from N.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.—Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of the year ..	1,085	788	193	181	161	171	193	160	1,246	959	386	341	2,932

PATIENTS (EXCLUDING CONTACTS) FIRST EXAMINED AT CITY OF LEEDS HEALTH CLINIC
FROM JANUARY 1st, 1941, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1941.
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

New patients				Number bacteriologically positive.				Number clinically positive but not T.B. +.				Number found to be Non-tubercular, lost sight of, etc.				Still under observation.			
M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.
864	578	81	68	163	75	..	..	81	83	2	2	566	364	63	49	54	56	16	17

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.												Other Organs.				Glands.			
New patients.				Bones and Joints.				Abdominal				Other Organs.				Glands.			
M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.
35	28	19	23	9	2	5	7	2	8	1	1	13	7	3	3	11	11	10	12

Total attendances at Health Clinic for—	Total Number of Clinical Examinations
(a) Light treatment 4,510	(included in attendances) 7,118
(b) Other special treatments 4,355	Number of cases making the clinical attendances
(c) Ordinary clinics 7,212	(excluding Light and Special treatments) 3,981
(d) X-ray 2,165	
	18,242

Observation cases of previous years re-examined as follows :—

Definitely diagnosed as tubercular 15	} 100
Marked off as non-tubercular, and for other reasons 81	
Remaining under observation 4	

**"CONTACTS" FIRST EXAMINED AT THE HEALTH CLINIC
FROM JANUARY 1st, 1941, to DECEMBER 31st, 1941.**

	New Contacts Examined	Found Sputum T.B +	Clinically definite, but sputum negative.	Diagnosed Non- Pulmonary Tubercle.	Found to be Non- Tubercular, lost sight of, etc.	Remaining under observa- tion.
Males	85	6	4	1	68	6
Females.. ..	245	4	12	1	213	15
Boys	139	..	8	3	104	24
Girls	145	1	2	1	106	35
Total	614	11	26	6	491	80

Cases remaining under observation on December 31st, 1940, were re-examined, with the following results:—

Definitely diagnosed as tubercular	11	} 57
Marked off as non-tubercular, died, lost sight of, etc.	38	
Remaining under observation	8	

Total examinations made = 881 (632 cases).

Dental Treatment.—Two sessions per week are held by Mr. W. L. Fleming, L.D.S., who also visits the Sanatoria. Details of treatment are shown in the following table:—

	Health Clinic	Gate- forth	The Hollies
Cases { Examined	185	28	48
{ Treated	160	26	38
Attendances	438	42	52
Extractions:—			
Local anæsthetic	464	57	54
N ₂ O or Evipan	72	..	..
Fillings and Scalings ..	50	17	17
Dentures:—			
Number completed.. ..	51	3	3
Patients fitted	36	2	2
Repairs, etc.	21	1	..

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The infant mortality rate for the year was 61 as compared with 57 for the previous year and an average of 62 for the previous five years.

The rate for England and Wales was 59 or 3·3 per cent. less than the rate for Leeds, and the rate for the 126 Great Towns was 71 or 16·4 per cent. higher.

Causes of Death.—The principal causes of deaths of infants under one year of age during the year in order of numerical importance were premature birth (20·4 per cent.) and pneumonia (20·1 per cent.). The respiratory group of diseases was responsible for 31·7 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 23·5 per cent. for the previous year and 21·4 per cent. the average of the previous five years. The death rate from prematurity per thousand births was 12·4 as compared with 14·0 for the previous year and an average of 16·6 for the previous ten years.

Deaths in Age Groups.—Of the total infant deaths 14·5 per cent. took place on the first day; 30·2 per cent. in the first week; 43·7 per cent. in the first month; 17·0 per cent. between one and three months; 18·4 per cent. between three and six months; 10·1 per cent. between six and nine months; and 10·8 per cent. between nine and twelve months.

The percentage changes in the infant death rates per 1,000 births in 1941 as compared with the average of the previous ten years are as follows:—

Under 1 week decrease	24·0%	3-6 months, increase	12·0%
Under 1 month ..	19·3%	6-9 .. decrease	23·8%
1-3 months ..	12·0%	9-12 .. increase	6·5%

Whole year decrease, 11·6%

Neo-Natal Death-Rate.—The neo-natal death-rate for the year was 26·7 per thousand births as compared with 30·8 for the previous year.

Illegitimate Death-Rate.—The death-rate amongst illegitimate children was 72 per thousand illegitimate births. This is a decrease of 42 per thousand as compared with 1940 and a decrease of 31 as compared with 1939.

Maternal Mortality.—The maternal mortality rate per thousand live births was 2·41 as compared with 2·17 for the previous year and an average of 2·46 for the previous five years. Calculated on the total number of births (live and still) the rate for the year was 2·32 as compared with 2·09 for the previous year and an average of 2·36 for the previous five years.

The provisional maternal mortality rate for England and Wales per thousand total births (live and still) was 2·23.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES INCLUDING SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES

BY

GLADYS J. C. RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare.*

Number of Midwives.—The total number of midwives on the Register on 31st December, 1940, was 78 ; 16 new names were added during the year, 12 did not renew their notification to practise, 8 left the district and 2 died, leaving a total of 72 on the Register on 31st December, 1941.

The total number of births notified by midwives was 2,437 or 33·1 per cent. of the total births registered, as compared with 2,463 or 31·6 per cent. for the previous year.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—During the year, 26 municipal midwives were employed directly by the Authority, 8 acting as district teachers for pupil midwives at St. Mary's Hospital. Six midwives were employed by the Maternity Hospital for the district training of medical students.

The following table gives details of the work done by the municipal midwives.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

	Municipal Midwives	Maternity Hospital Midwives	Total
Ante-natal visits	10,486	1,204	11,690
Deliveries { Midwife	1,882	390	2,272
{ Maternity Nurse	238	22	260
Post-natal visits	37,838	6,636	44,474
Bookings { Midwife	1,838	465	2,303
{ Maternity Nurse	217	18	235
Examinations at Midwife's home ..	4,528	1,508	6,036
Number of Midwives	26	6	32

Supervision of Midwives.—Municipal midwives are interviewed at the Health Department once a week and the lay Supervisor also makes regular visits to the homes of all midwives and inspects bags, records, etc. During the year 177 visits were made. In addition, other visits were paid for special reasons, such as infection, transfer of cases etc.

Advising Medical Help.—Notifications of having advised medical assistance were received in 827 cases.

Midwives Emergencies.—During the year 653 claims were made by medical practitioners for attendance on emergencies of labour under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, involving a cost to the Corporation of £701 19s. 6d.

Nursing in the Home.—Cases referred to the Leeds District Nursing Association during the year numbered 383.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—There were 116 notifications of which 69 (estimated) were true sepsis. Of the latter, four were midwives' cases, one a doctor's case, and the remainder occurred in institutions.

Home Helps.—Mothers provided with Home Helps in 1941 numbered 51 as compared with 131 in 1940, and the number of women employed as Home Helps was 17 as compared with 26 for the previous year.

With the many forms of war-work now open to women, it is extremely difficult to find women willing to act as home helps. For the time being therefore, this service has been suspended.

Ante-natal.—A total of 4,166 expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics during the year, representing an increase of 163 on the figure for the previous year. Of the total, 3,278 were new and attended for the first time. The attendances at all the clinics amounted to 15,185 as compared with 13,938 for 1940.

All expectant mothers are supplied with milk under the Government Scheme. Owing to the rationing of eggs, these can no longer be supplied, but during the portion of the year preceding the introduction of rationing, a total of 240 eggs was supplied to 16 mothers.

Consultative Ante-Natal Clinic.—A total of 36 women were referred to this clinic during the year as compared with 42 for 1940.

Natal work.—Of the 6,667 nett births which occurred during the year, 3,391 or 50.9 per cent. took place in institutions or nursing Homes in the city. The percentage for 1940 was 52.12.

Evacuation.—During the year three Emergency Maternity Homes were in operation, namely: Farnley Hall, Hazelwood and Stockeld Park. Mothers admitted numbered 189, made up as follows: 21 at Farnley Hall, 70 at Hazelwood, and 98 at Stockeld Park.

Specialist Service.—The number of claims from consultants for services rendered in connection with the Corporation's Maternity Scheme received and dealt with was 28, at a total nett cost of £79 16s. 0d.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.—The number of registered Nursing Homes in the city on 31st December, 1940 was 20, made up as follows:—Maternity Homes 8, Maternity and General Nursing Homes 8, and General Nursing Homes 4. During the year one Maternity Home was restored to the register and one (a General Nursing Home) was removed.

Ambulance Service.—For the number of cases removed to the various lying-in institutions, see page 12.

Maternal Mortality.—During the year, 16 mothers lost their lives in childbirth as compared with 15 for the previous year and the mortality rate was 2.41 per thousand live births and 2.32 per thousand total births (live and still). The corresponding figures for 1940 were 2.17 and 2.09. The causes of death were: sepsis 6; sepsis plus toxæmia 2; toxæmia 2; hæmorrhage 1; hæmorrhage plus toxæmia 1; other causes 4. Two of the mothers had attended ante-natal clinics.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths notified in 1941 was 341 or 4.8 per cent. of the total births notified as compared with 327 or 4.3 per cent. in 1940.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. Part vii. Sec. 206-219.

CHILDREN NURSED FOR HIRE OR REWARD DURING THE YEAR 1941.

Number of foster-mothers on the register at the beginning of the year	151
Number of foster-mothers on the register at the end of the year	93
Foster-mothers with one child	86
Foster-mothers with two children	6
Foster-mothers with three children .. .. .	..
Foster-mothers with five children .. .. .	..
Foster-mothers with nine children	1

Number of children on the register at the beginning of the year	107
Number of children placed on the register during 1940 (excluding 10 children transferred to other foster-mothers in Leeds)	111
Number of children who ceased, during the year, to come under the provision of this Act	101
Number of children on the books at the end of the year	117
Number of children transferred to other foster mothers	10

DETAILS AS TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO CEASED,
DURING THE YEAR, TO COME UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Returned to parents or relatives.. .. .	70
Attained the age of 9 years	3
Adopted without payment	14
Sent to special homes, etc.	8
Removed to other districts	3
Died	2
Foster-mothers removed with child—no trace	1
TOTAL	101

Neo-Natal Mortality.—The number of neo-natal deaths was 178, as compared with 214 in 1940, the corresponding rates being 26·7 for 1941 and 30·8 for 1940.

Home Visiting.—The total number of visits paid during the year amounted to 139,027. This is an increase of 3,822 on 1940.

A complete summary of the work of the health visitors is appended :—

	VISITS.
Notified births including re-visits	96,445
Stillbirths and deaths under one month including re-visits	379
Death investigations of children from one month—	
5 years	413
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14
Expectant Mothers	6,463
Special visits (medical aid claims, infectious diseases, etc.)	14,021
Visits to ill children notified from the Leeds General Infirmary, Public Dispensary and St. James's Hospital	106
Visits to children under the Public Health Act, 1936, Part vii. s.s. 206-219	729
Ineffectual visits	20,457
	<hr/>
Total visits for the year	139,027
	<hr/> <hr/>

Infant Life Protection.—During the year a total of 729 visits were paid to foster children by the Health Visitors and the Superintendent. The table on page 42 gives particulars of the children nursed for reward during the year 1941.

Infant Welfare Centres.—There were 18 infant welfare centres (Babies' Welcomes) in use during 1941.

Attendances at Welcomes.—The number of new babies under one year admitted during 1941 was 4,913, between one and two years 494, and between two and five years 917. This is an all round decrease of several hundreds in each group on the figures for the previous year. The total number of names on the Registers at the

Welcomes at the commencement of the year was 10,828 which, with 6,324 new children registered during the year, made a total of 17,152. This is a decrease of 1,641 on the figure for 1940.

The decrease is largely accounted for by the number of mothers who are now working and, consequently, are unable to attend the clinics with their children. There were 90 deaths of children between two weeks and one year old who had attended the Welcomes, as compared with 259 for the city, and the corresponding infant mortality rates were 18 and 61.

Distribution of Babies' Anti-gas Helmets and Respirators.—The distribution of babies' anti-gas helmets and toddlers coloured respirators and the exchange of helmets for respirators continued to be carried out at the Welcomes during one week of each month and at Central Clinic continuously.

Central Clinic.—The work, as in previous years, included dental treatment to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years. The total number of new patients receiving dental treatment during the year was 735 which included 345 expectant mothers, 218 mothers and 172 children. The number of treatments was: expectant mothers 3,144, mothers 4,646, children 627, a total of 8,417, as compared with 8,809 for the previous year. Dentures were supplied to 269 mothers of which 132 had full upper and lower plates, 15 full upper only, 5 full lower only, 35 full upper and partial lower, 56 partial plates, and 26 re-models. The total cost was £292 os. od., and £518 4s. 1d. was recovered from the patients.

Orthopaedic.—A total of 180 children was referred to the clinic during the year.

Sixteen cases were admitted to hospital for operation, 3 children received treatment in the Marguerite Home, Thorp Arch and 28 cases were transferred to the School Orthopaedic Clinic on reaching the age of five years.

Appliances were supplied to 36 cases at a cost of £38 19s. 9d., of which £24 6s. od. was refunded by the parents.

The four wholetime masseuses attended regularly at Central Clinic and the various Welcomes. One of them does artificial sunlight treatment as well. During the year 14,059 treatments were given.

Artificial Sunlight.—This treatment was given at the Central Clinic, Holbeck, Armley, and Middleton Welcomes. The total number of children dealt with was 1,179 and the total treatments given 11,922.

Venereal Diseases.—A total of 55 patients attended this clinic during the year. Of these the patients continuing from the previous year included 15 mothers and 22 expectant mothers. The new cases were 4 mothers, 8 expectant mothers and 6 children.

Almoning Committee.—The Almoning Committee met on 51 occasions and considered 1,651 cases.

Milk Distribution.—Under the National Milk Scheme, milk is supplied by the Government to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years. The National Dried Milk for the young babies is distributed from the various Welcomes, as also are the various Vitamin Preparations supplied by the Government.

Convalescent Treatment for Mothers and Babies and Toddlers.—Owing to the Convalescent Homes being taken over for other purposes, convalescence was arranged for only two or three mothers and their babies.

In addition, a total of 107 children between 3 and 5 years were sent for convalescence to Meanwood Convalescent Home. The average stay of each child was 28·15 days, and the total cost to the Corporation was £466 2s. 8d., of which £28 19s. 9d. was refunded by the parents.

Infants' Hospital.—The Infants' Hospital continued in its temporary home at Knaresborough House.

Children in residence on 1st January, 1941 were 36, admitted during the year 54, discharged 59, leaving in residence on December 31st, 1941, 31. The type of case admitted was the same as in previous years.

Spring Bank Residential Nursery.—There were 34 children in residence on 1st January, 1941, 169 cases were admitted during the year, 165 were discharged, leaving 38 in residence on 31st December,

1941. At the time of writing, the accommodation at this Nursery has been increased to a total of 80, which allows of 30 beds being reserved for the children of war-workers. This has been made possible by the taking over of an adjoining house as a Nurses' Hostel.

Day Nurseries.—Blenheim Lodge and its wartime annexe in Speedwell Street, were used to full capacity during the year. Owing to the increasing demand for women workers the Government asked for an extension of the Day Nurseries. On 12th May, 1941, a nursery was opened at Red House, East Street, with accommodation for 35 children, comprising 20 toddlers and 15 babies. Another nursery at Quarry Hill Flats was opened on 26th May, 1941, with accommodation for 35 children—23 toddlers and 12 babies. A third nursery was opened at the Jack Lane Occupational Centre in November 1941, with accommodation for 60 children, comprising 40 toddlers and 20 babies. Towards the end of the year a fourth nursery at Willow Terrace Road with a Hostel in Belmont Grove was nearing completion. This nursery has accommodation for 40 children.

Since then, up to the time of writing, a Jewish Nursery at Grange View, Chapeltown, with accommodation for 24 children had been taken over by the Corporation, a six-day residential nursery at Alder Hill, Meanwood, with accommodation for 45 has been opened and 4 nurseries of the pre-fabricated hut type and a day and night nursery in the St. James's Hospital grounds are ready for occupation. Seven more of these pre-fabricated huts are in course of construction and when the scheme is complete there will be 25 nurseries in the city with accommodation for over a thousand children. The pre-fabricated huts take 35 children: 12 babies and 23 toddlers, and the Burmantofts Nursery at St. James's Hospital has accommodation for 26 resident and 52 day children.

MEAT INSPECTION.

BY

J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S., *Chief Veterinary Officer.*

Slaughter-Houses.—During the year 8 applications from licensed occupiers for renewal of their licences were granted; consideration of one was postponed until the end of hostilities.

The appeals in connection with the renewal of the licences of two slaughter-houses have been adjourned *sine die*, on the understanding that they will be reinstated for hearing when the war is over.

The premises being satisfactory and the business well conducted the single knacker's yard licence was renewed.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT GOVERNMENT SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

	Year	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Government Slaughter-house No. 1 (Public Abattoir)	1940	19,088	3,998	8,025	115,110	19,447	165,658
	1941	20,285	3,271	8,563	66,841	9,628	108,588
Government Slaughter-house No. 2 (Danube Road)	1940	5,918	2,919	1,288	44,774	17,341	72,240
	1941	4,693	2,038	2,066	25,771	8,621	43,189

In addition to the above animals, 101 horses and 2 goats were slaughtered for human consumption at the Government slaughter-house No. 1.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	6	26	24	93	33
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,937	453	7	1,292	240
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	7.77	9.02	0.29	1.49	1.49
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned	43	200	7	..	47
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	792	985	4	..	479
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.34	22.32	0.10	..	2.88

Meat and other foods condemned as unsound.—The total amount of meat, etc. destroyed by consent during the year was 601,568 lbs, as compared with 553,521 lbs. in the previous year. In addition 9,760 eggs were destroyed during the year, as compared with 656 in 1940.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.—During the year 5 fresh licences to slaughter or stun animals were granted by the City Council, and 24 were renewed. Proceedings were instituted against a slaughter-man under Section 1 for slaughtering an animal other than by means of a mechanically operated instrument. He was found “Guilty” and fined £2.

Food and Drugs Act, Section 10.—A fine of £25 was imposed on a firm of butchers in the city for having on their premises a quantity of unsound meat, while the Ministry of Food obtained convictions with regard to the same meat for offences against the Meat Control Regulations.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

BY

J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S., *Chief Inspector.*

Tuberculosis Order of 1938.—The table hereunder is compiled from information supplied to the local authority by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

No. of suspected animals reported or found.	No. affected with tuberculosis and slaughtered.	No. of animals found to be not amenable to the Order.
69	63	6

Swine Fever Order of 1938.—Ten suspected outbreaks of swine fever were investigated by the Veterinary Inspector on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. They were not confirmed.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order of 1922.—Under this order 264 licences for the dispersal of 4,818 pigs from the Whitkirk Auction Mart were issued and 78 visits paid to pig-keeping premises to ascertain whether recently removed store pigs were detained and isolated for the appropriate period.

Anthrax Order of 1938.—One case of suspected anthrax was reported but was not confirmed.

Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933.—During the year 6,993 Irish cattle were received on direct purchase by the Ministry of Food.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—Nothing to report.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

BY

J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S., *Chief Veterinary Officer.*

Dairy Farms, Milk Shops and Milk Sellers.—The following tables show the number of registered dairy farms, milkshops and milk sellers in the city on December 31st, 1941 :—

DAIRY FARMS AND COWKEEPERS.

	Dairy Farms	Cow- keepers
No. on register on 31st December, 1940	124	116
No. added to the register during the year .. ..	..	..
No. removed from the register during the year	4	4
No. on register on 31st December, 1941	120	112

MILKSHOPS AND RETAIL PURVEYORS OF MILK.

	Milk- shops	Retail Purvey- ors of milk
No. on the register on 31st December, 1940 (including 36 entries in respect of purveyors with premises in the surrounding County Area)	398	424
No. added to the register during the year	12	12
No. removed from the register during the year including 11 retail purveyors of milk with premises in the surrounding County Area	21	72
No. on register on 31st December, 1941 (including 25 entries in respect of purveyors with premises in the surrounding County Area)	389	364

The following visits were paid during the year by the Food and Drugs Inspectors and Cowsheds and Dairies Inspector :—

To milkshops	577
To cowsheds.. ..	1,956
To railway stations.. ..	77
To farms or milkshops <i>re</i> infectious disease	13
To foodshops and bottled milk stores ..	350

LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS)
ORDERS, 1936 AND 1938.

Description of Licences.	Number in force on 31st December		
	1939	1940	1941
To use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"—			
1. To produce and bottle	3	4	1
2. To produce, but not bottle .. ..	..	..	..
3. To sell by retail	110	118	75
4. To bottle and sell .. .. .	..	2	1
To use the designation "Accredited"—			
1. To produce and bottle	10	10	9
2. To produce, but not bottle	62	65	66
3. To sell by retail	51	50	12
4. To bottle and sell	2	2	2
To use the designation "Pasteurised"—			
1. Pasteurisers' Licences	3	3	3
2. To sell by retail	27	28	20

BIOLOGICAL TESTS.

Ordinary Samples.	No.	Positive.	Negative.
"Tuberculin Tested" milk	10	1	9
"Accredited" milk	35	1	34
"Pasteurised" milk	6	..	6
Ungraded milk	152	2	150
TOTAL	203	4	199

Departmental Laboratory.—The usual tables giving details of samples of milk, sputum, water, etc., submitted to bacteriological or microscopic examination have this year been omitted from this Report, but the tables have been prepared and may be seen on application at the Department. It is hoped to publish these tables at a later and more opportune time.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

RAG FLOCK.

Food and Drugs.—The Sampling Officers took 254 formal and 96 informal samples of food other than milk and cream. The total number of formal samples of all kinds taken during the year was 1,846 and of informal samples 210. For the results of the analyses of these samples see the City Analyst's report on page 54.

Food Substitutes.—During the year 63 samples (49 formal and 14 informal) of food substitutes were submitted for analysis, of which 41 formal and 11 informal were found to contravene the law. In connection with these, thirty summonses were instituted under the Food and Drugs Act, 18 of which resulted in convictions, the total amount realised in fines being £399 15s. od. including £112 15s. od. costs.

Leeds has taken a prominent part in the campaign against the sale of spurious food substitutes, particularly those for eggs and milk. The work entailed in taking samples, obtaining expert and other evidence and in carrying through the prosecutions was considerable. Many of the case were contested by the manufacturers, and in two instances appeals were lodged against the decisions of the Magistrate. In addition, at the suggestion of the Health Committee the Town Clerk made strong representations to the Ministry of Food on the subject, and it is believed that these, together with the publicity given to the court proceedings have resulted in more effective control of food substitutes.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—During the year 18 samples (1 formal and 17 informal) were taken under the above-mentioned Act and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst for examination. Of this number 12 were samples of fertilisers and 6 of feeding stuffs. Three samples of fertilisers were found to be slightly deficient in quality, due to faulty mixing of the ingredients. No statutory declaration was given with four of the samples of fertilisers.

Rag Flocks Acts, 1911 and 1928.—During the year 4 samples of rag flocks, 3 formal and 1 informal were taken and submitted for analysis. Of these, three were found to be satisfactory, and the remaining sample (informal) was found to contain an excess of 10 parts of chlorine per 100,000.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933. PART II.

The administrative year for the purpose of the above Act is the period 1st May to 30th April. The appended table gives a detailed summary of the work done during the year ended 30th April, 1942.

Persons on the List on 30th April, 1942	..	234
Premises on the List on 30th April, 1942	..	436
Premises added to List during the year	..	26
Persons added to the List during the year	..	14
Visits paid to :—		
1. Listed Premises in connection with New Applications	.. .. .	14
2. Listed Premises in connection with Unpaid Fees	.. .. .	—
3. Listed Premises for routine inspection	..	428
4. Unlisted Premises	.. .. .	—

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

BY

C. H. MANLEY, M.A., F.I.C., *City Analyst.*

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1941 :—

Samples submitted by inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts, 1928-1938	2,056
Samples submitted by inspector under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	18
Samples submitted by inspector under the Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928	4
Samples submitted by inspector under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	1
Samples analysed for various Corporation Depart- ments, Institutions, etc.	1,489
TOTAL	3,568

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The table on pages 56, 57 and 58 summarises the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The percentage adulteration was 10·8 compared with 7·6 for 1940.

Milk.—Of 1,706 samples, 152 (8·9 per cent.) were adulterated. Of the 152 samples adulterated, 86 contained added water, 45 were fat deficient, and 21 showed both added water and fat deficiency. The greatest amount of added water was 48·5 per cent. and the greatest fat deficiency 83 per cent. (Informal) and 50 per cent. (Formal). The 48·5 per cent. added water was the highest yet recorded in Leeds. The average composition of all samples

examined was as follows, the figures for 1939 and 1940 being given for comparison :—

	1939.		1940.		1941.
Non-fatty solids ..	8·78%	..	8·70%	..	8·65%
Fat	3·71%	..	3·72%	..	3·67%
Total Solids	12·49%	..	12·42%	..	12·32%

Food Substitutes.—*Milk and Egg.*—During 1941 a number of valueless products sold at excessive prices appeared under the designation of milk substitute or egg substitute. Flour was the predominant ingredient in every case, the milk substitute powders containing in addition salt with or without a little sugar, and the egg substitute powders a small proportion of bicarbonate of soda, gum, and colouring matter. Proceedings were successfully instituted in respect of a number of these products sold both to the wholesale and retail trade. A conviction obtained at the Petty Sessions respecting an Egg Substitute powder was moreover upheld at the Quarter Sessions, and a case dismissed on a point of law was won on appeal by the Corporation in the King's Bench Division following a case stated (*Cummings v. British Fermentation Products, Ltd.*).

In addition, a liquid egg substitute was found to consist of coloured water containing 3 per cent. gum, and 1 per cent. carbonate of soda.

Questions concerning this and certain of the milk substitute cases were asked in the House of Commons, and there is little doubt that the pioneer work carried out in Leeds contributed in no small measure to the introduction of the Food Substitutes (Control) Order, which became effective in November, 1941.

Apart from spurious egg substitutes there were also examined a few products purporting to contain egg, but in which this constituent formed a negligible proportion of the whole.

Other Substitutes.—These were described as onion powder, powdered onions, and sweetening powder. All were unsatisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.
SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1941.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Addfats	I	..	I	I	..	I	100.0
Almonds (sugared) ..	..	I	I	..	I	I	100.0
Alplus (Albumen substitute) ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
*Apple juice	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Baking powder	I7	..	I7	I	..	I	5.9
Barcelona nuts .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
*Barley Powder	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Beans	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Beans (white)	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
*Beer	I9	..	I9	..	..	..	..
*Breakfast Savoury .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
*Butter	I	3	4	..	I	I	25.0
Cereals, mixed	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Cheese powder	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
*Chicken Broth	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Chocolate Cream Bars .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Cocoa	I2	..	I2	..	..	..	..
Coffee	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Coffee (French)	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Crab (Dressed)	I	I	2	I	I	2	100.0
Cream (synthetic)	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
*Curds	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Custard powder	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
*Date jam .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Dessert powder	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Dripping .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Eggs (dried) .. ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Egg extract	I	I	2	I	I	2	100.0
Egg squares	2	..	2	2	..	2	100.0
Egg substitute	25	6	31	20	2	22	71.0
Egg vermicelli	2	I	3	2	I	3	100.0
Essonia creme base .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Extano .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Fish cakes .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
*Fish Roll .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Flour .. ..	..	I	I	..	I	I	100.0
Flour (self raising)	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Forcemeat	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
*Fruit Syrups	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Gin.. ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	I07	26	I33	28	8	36	..

* Tested for preservative.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1941—Continued.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Percentage adulteration.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	107	26	133	28	8	36	..
*" Grapefruit " ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	100.0
Herbs ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ice cream ..	..	30	30	..	..	..	..
Ice cream powder ..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
Jam roll ..	1	1	2	..	1	1	50.0
*Jelly ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Lard compound ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lemon curd ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Lemon fizz ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lemon substitute ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Macaroni ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Margarine ..	1	5	6	..	..	..	..
Meat (cooked) ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
*Milk ..	1,592	114	1,706	133	19	152	8.9
Milk (dried) ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Milk (malted) ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	100.0
Milk substitute ..	13	7	20	13	7	20	100.0
Nescafe ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nuts and Raisins ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Onion Essence ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Onion Extract ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Onion powder ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Onions (powdered) ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	100.0
Orange essence ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Orange substitute ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Pearl barley ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Peas ..	2	..	2	1	..	1	50.0
Peas (split) ..	1	2	3	1	2	3	100.0
Pepper ..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
*Pork (canned) ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	100.0
Pork pie ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Puresweet ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Rice ..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
Rum ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Sago ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	100.0
*Salmon & Anchovy Paste	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Sausage ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Sausage meat ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Soyolk ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	1,764	199	1,963	177	41	218	..

* Tested for preservative.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1941—Continued.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Percentage adulteration.
	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	
Brought forward ..	1,764	199	1,963	177	41	218	..
Spice (mixed) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Steak (minced) ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Steam pudding (ready mixed) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Suet ..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
*Sugar ..	1	1	2	..	1	1	50.0
Sugar substitute ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sugarhine ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Superegg ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Super sweeteners ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sweetening Powder ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	100.0
Sweetoleen ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tapioca ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tea ..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
*Temperance beverages ..	9	1	10	..	..	..	..
*Tripe ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Turkey & Tongue paste ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Vinegar ..	18	..	18	..	..	..	..
*Vinegar (malt) ..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
Whisky ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Yorkshire Pudding Mixture ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Drugs :—							
Cinnamon ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Epsom Salts ..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..
Ginger (ground) ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Glycerine ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Health Salts ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Olive oil ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Paraffin (liquid) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sugar (lactic) ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	100.0
TOTAL ..	1,846	210	2,056	178	44	222	10.8

* Tested for preservative.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1941, UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938.

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Result of Hearing.
106C	Milk	19.5% of added water ..	Discharged under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1/2/6 costs: Producer.
160C	Milk	12.6% of added water ..	Discharged under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £3/13/2 costs: Producer.
156C	Milk	7.0% of added water	} Discharged under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1/16/4 costs: Producers.
157C	Milk	5.8% of added water	
264C	Milk	8.4% of added water ..	Discharged under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1/16/- costs: Producer.
266C	Milk	7.7% of added water ..	Discharged under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of 9/- costs: Producer.
267C	Milk	13.2% of added water and 8.0% deficient in fat	do.
271C	Milk	12.0% of added water and 5.0% deficient in fat	do.
275C	Milk	7.4% of added water ..	Discharged under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1/5/- costs: Producer.
279C	Milk	8.7% of added water ..	do.
43L	Milk	9.4% of added water ..	Discharged under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1/1/6 costs: Producer.
105L	Milk	10.3% of added water ..	Fined £2 and ordered to pay 10/6 costs: Producer Retailer.
106L	Milk	2.0% of added water ..	Fined £10 and £1/8/- costs: Producer Retailer.
107L	Milk	42.0% of added water and 25.0% deficient in fat	Son of Producer Retailer. Fined £20 for aiding and abetting in commission of offence.
400C	Milk	6.0% of added water ..	Fined £2 and ordered to pay £1/8/6 costs: Producer.
487C	Prem Egga Egg Substitute	Contains at least 93.0% of dyed wheat flour and 2.0% of sodium bicarbonate. Is incorrectly described as an egg substitute	Case dismissed on grounds that information was laid after expiration of 28 days.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1941 UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938—Continued.

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Result of Hearing.
414L	Milk	24.0% of added water and 25.0% deficient in fat	Fined £60 and ordered to pay £6/9/6 costs: Producer. Appeal to Quarter Session, appeal dismissed with costs against appellant.
415L	Milk	29.0% of added water and 12.0% deficient in fat	
416L	Milk	22.0% of added water and 18.0% deficient in fat	
424L	Milk	36.0% of added water and 12.0% deficient in fat	
425L	Milk	23.0% of added water ..	
426L	Milk	36.0% of added water and 38.0% deficient in fat	} Case dismissed.
487L	Milk	10.2% of added water ..	
488L	Milk	5.3% of added water ..	
456L	Packet Peas	Adulterated with 22.0% of dead yellow peas, 1.0% of dirt, and 1.0% of foreign seeds	Case dismissed.
554C	Peakegg Egg Substitute Powder	Consisted of 82.0% dyed flour, 13.2% bicarbonate of soda and 4.8% of acid ingredient. Deficient in available carbon dioxide	Fined £2 and ordered to pay £1/10/6 costs: Manufacturers.
606C	Cremaida Milk Powder Substitute	Consisted of 96.0% of wheat flour and 4.0% of milk sugar	Fined £20: Manufacturers.
633C	Lactaida Milk Powder Substitute	Consisted of 76.0% of flour, 21.0% of salt and 3.0% of sugar	Case dismissed.
618C	Milk Powder Substitute	Consisted of 88.0% of wheat flour, 5.0% of sago, 5.0% of sugar, 1.5% of salt and 0.5% of bicarbonate of soda	Fined £20 and ordered to pay £10/10/- costs: Manufacturers.
632C	Chieffegg Egg Substitute Powder	Consisted of 98.0% of dyed flour and 2.0% bicarbonate of soda	Case dismissed: Appeal to Divisional Court, King's Bench: Appeal allowed. Case reheard. Fined £20 and ordered to pay £5/5/- costs: Manufacturers.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1941 UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938—Continued.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Deficiency	Result of Hearing.
631C	Egg Squares	Consisted of 90.5% wheat flour dyed yellow and 0.5% dried egg powder	Fined £5 and £1/1/- costs: Manufacturers.
718C	"Chieftain" Egg Substitute Powder	Consisted of 97.5% of coloured flour (5.0% of soya bean flour) and 2.5% of bicarbonate of soda	Fined £10: Retailer. Manufacturers ordered to pay 4/- costs.
713L	"Chieftain" Egg Substitute Powder	Consisted of 98.0% of coloured flour containing not more than 5.0% of soya bean flour and 2.0% of bicarbonate of soda	Fined £20 and ordered to pay £9/10/- costs: Distributors. Fined £20 and ordered to pay £50 costs: Manufacturers.
719C	"Milkmaster" Milk Powder Substitute	Consisted of 72.0% of flour, 19.0% of reducing sugar, 8.0% of salt and 1.0% gum	Case dismissed. £21 costs against Corporation.
640C	Milk	26.6% of added water and 18.0% deficient in fat	Fined £10: Producer.
642C	Milk	18.4% of added water	Ordered to pay 14/6 costs: Producer.
643C	Milk	9.0% of added water	do.
646C	Milk	22.6% of added water and 15.0% deficient in fat	do.
649C	Milk	32.8% of added water and 15.0% deficient in fat	do.
686C	Milkstead Milk Powder Substitute	Consisted of 92.0% of wheat flour, 6.5% of salt and 1.5% of sugar	Ordered to pay 8/- costs: Retailers.
690L	Milkstead Milk Powder Substitute	Consisted of 92.0% of flour, 7.0% of salt and 1.0% of sugar	Ordered to pay 14/6 costs: Retailers. Fined £20 and ordered to pay £3/6/8 costs: Distributors. Fined £20 and ordered to pay £3/6/8 costs: Manufacturers.
691L	Milkstead Milk Powder Substitute	Consisted of 92.0% of flour, 6.5% of salt and 1.5% of sugar	Fined £20 and ordered to pay £4/1/2 costs: Retailers.
689C	Egg Vermicelli	Contains not more than 0.5% of dried egg, should be sold as vermicelli	Fined £10 and ordered to pay £1/1/- costs: Manufacturers.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1941 UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938—Continued.

No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency	Result of Hearing.
573L	Milk	7.2% of added water	Discharged under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £3/3/- costs: Producer.
574L	Milk	9.3% of added water and 21.7% deficient in fat	
748C	Liquid Egg	Consisted of 96.0% of water, 3.0% of gum and 1.0% of bicarbonate of soda	Fined £20 and ordered to pay £4/10/- costs: Manufacturers.
752C	Milk Substitute	Consisted of 94.5% of blended flour, 4.0% of sugar and 1.5% of salt	Fined £20 and ordered to pay £5/5/- costs: Wholesale Distributors.
753C	Egg Extract	Consisted of 95.0% of dyed flour and 5.0% of dried egg	Fined £20 and ordered to pay £5/5/- costs: Manufacturers.
758C	Peakegg Egg Substitute	Consisted of 61.4% of dyed wheat flour and 28.6% soda bicarbonate.	Fined £20 and ordered to pay £5/5/- costs: Manufacturers.
764	Eggmaster Egg Substitute	Consisted of 85% of malted wheat and 15.0% soya bean flour	Case dismissed; costs to defendants: Manufacturers.
755L	Prema Egga Egg Substitute	Consisted of 96.5% of coloured flour (containing not more than 5.0% of soya bean flour), 3.5% of bicarbonate of soda	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act. No costs imposed: Distributors.
776L	Everest Egg Substitute	Consisted of 85.7% dyed flour, 8.0% soda bicarbonate, 4.3% acid ingredient and 2.0% inactive ingredient	Fined £20 and ordered to pay £1/11/6 costs: Manufacturers.
888L	Egg Mix Egg Substitute	Consisted of 94.3% of flour, oatmeal and soya bean flour, salt 0.7% and dried egg 5.0%	Case dismissed. No costs: Retailer.
945L	Milk	48.5% of added water and 31.7% deficient in fat	Fined £12 and ordered to pay £6/6/- costs: Producer.
946L	Milk	6.0% of added water and 20.0% deficient in fat	
947L	Milk	7.0% of added water and 20.0% deficient in fat	

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

BY

ERNEST STANDISH, M.R.San.I., *Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

Water.—Twenty samples of drinking water were taken for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination, of which 19 were good and one polluted. Two of these samples were taken from wells and 2 from streams, while 16 were taken from the ordinary domestic water tap in dwelling houses and were of the Town's supply.

The total number of cistern water-closets in use in the City at the end of March, 1942, was 177,684.

Sewage Disposal.—The works both at Rodley and Thorpe Stapleton continued to function satisfactorily, and satisfactory effluents were obtained.

Drainage and Sewerage.—No additional branch sewers were constructed during the year.

Public Health Act, 1936. Office Inspection.—The inspection of offices was continued during the year. A total of 300 inspections were made, at which sanitary defects were discovered in 117. The following is a summary of the defects:—

Insufficient ventilation	..	..	..	11
Overcrowding	..	..	..	3
Lack of cleanliness	..	..	..	—
Insufficient or unsuitable sanitary accommodation	170			
Other defects	..	..	..	13

In respect of these defects 59 preliminary notices and 12 statutory notices were served.

Closet Accommodation.—The position with regard to the various types of sanitary conveniences in the city at the end of the year was as follows :—privies 156, pail-closets 144, trough-closets 66, and cistern water-closets approximately 177,684. There were also 347 cesspools.

Public Cleansing.—Household refuse and nightsoil collected by the Cleansing Department during 1941 amounted to 120,104 tons, of which 47·9 per cent. was dealt with by separation and incineration, 23·8 per cent. by incineration and 28·3 per cent. by controlled tipping. No crude refuse was sold as manure, but refuse dust after mechanical separation was sold for agricultural purposes to the extent of 5,570 tons.

Ashpits and Dustbins.—During the year 15 ashpits were abolished, 5 being of the sunken type.

Metal dustbins provided by the Corporation in default were 404, and during the year 1,205 metal dustbins were provided by owners of property. In addition 11 dustbins were provided in connection with the ashpit subsidy scheme.

Public Conveniences.—Wartime damage to public conveniences has been the cause of much concern and expense to the Department, particularly those at Middleton and Easterly Road. Police assistance has been enlisted during blackout periods.

Flushing.—The flushing services continued as previously. The income derived from private flushings was £99 14s. 11d.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 to 1939.—During the year, two certificates were issued in respect of houses not in a reasonable state of repair.

Housing Act, 1936. Section 9.—Under this section of the Act, 96 houses were dealt with to render them fit for habitation.

Overcrowding.—**Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV.)**—During the year 367 houses were measured for overcrowding, and 1,253 rent books examined for “permitted number”; 132 houses were

surveyed at the request of the Housing Director to enable him to supply owners with "permitted numbers" and a report was forwarded to him in each case.

Leeds Corporation Act, 1927 : Section 95.—During the year no cases were dealt with under these powers. It is interesting to note that 12 cases were dealt with and removed voluntarily, without application to the Court.

Offensive Trades.—The number of premises in the city where the various scheduled offensive trades are carried on remains at 117, and during the year 1,055 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Sections 13 and 14.—The work done during the year in respect of the inspection and registration of ice-cream premises and food preparing places is summarised in the following tables:—

INSPECTION.

	No. of visits.	No. of premises contravening the law found.	No. of premises where contraventions remedied
Ice-cream premises. {	Manufacture	195	1
	Sale	613	1
	Storage	45	1
Registered food-preparing places <i>other</i> than fried fish shops	170	15	5
Fried fish shops	1,322	15	10
Bakehouses	1,427	29	26
Other food shops & stores	193	16	19

REGISTRATION.

Number of premises registered for the manufacture for sale of ice-cream .. .. .	..
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream ..	2
Number of premises registered for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale .. .. .	..
Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	82
Number of notifications of change of occupier received :—	
(a) ice-cream premises	2
(b) food preparing places .. .. .	..
Number of premises removed from the register :—	
(a) used for manufacture for sale of ice-cream ..	6
(b) used for the sale of ice-cream	11
(c) used for the manufacture of sausages, or preparation of preserved food .. .. .	..
Number of premises on the register 31st December, 1941 :—	
(a) used for manufacture for sale of ice-cream ..	109
(b) used for the sale of ice-cream	401
(c) used for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale	2
(d) used for the manufacture of sausages, or preparation of preserved food	288

District Sanitary Inspection.—During the year 10,873 nuisances and housing defects were dealt with.

The number of preliminary notices served during the year for the abatement of nuisances was 9,790 and the number of statutory notices 1,083. Of the latter 885 have been effective and 198 were outstanding at the end of the year.

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1941—contd.

	EASTERN DIVISION.	WESTERN DIVISION.	CITY TOTALS.
43. Number of informal notices served	2,041	2,189	4,230
44. Number of statutory notices served.. ..	614	726	1,340
NUISANCE ABATEMENT.			
45. Metal ashbins provided	672	533	1,205
46. Houses cleansed.. .. .	38	10	48
47. Cases of Overcrowding sent to Housing Dept.	3	2	5
48. Defective roofs, fallpipes and spouting, &c. repaired	1,382	1,618	3,000
49. Disconnection of house drains	14	4	18
50. Defective drains repaired	156	73	229
51. Houses provided with proper drains	1	2	3
52. Houses supplied with town's water .. ..	..	3	3
53. Privies abolished or converted into water closets .. .. .	..	1	1
54. Pail closets abolished or converted into water closets	2	4	6
55. Water closets erected { (a) Outside .. ..	..	2	2
(b) Inside	10	..	10
56. Trough closets converted into water closets ..	1	..	1
57. Water closets repaired	566	393	959
58. Ashpits abolished { (a) Sunken	4	1	5
(b) Other than sunken ..	7	3	10
59. Houses provided with suitable ashes accom- modation	701	654	1,355
60. Closets cleansed (limewashed, etc.)	35	8	43
61. Yard surfaces repaired or renewed	87	21	108
62. Stopped drains cleared.. .. .	778	686	1,464
63. Other nuisances remedied	1,483	1,794	3,277
64. Other housing defects remedied	110	57	167
65. Total houses for which above work done ..	5,065	4,959	10,024
66. Offensive accumulations removed	76	68	144
67. New manure pits or metal receptacles provided..	4	..	4
68. Manure pits repaired	1	..	1
69. Animals improperly kept removed	5	5	10
70. Total nuisances and housing defects abated	5,464	5,409	10,873
71. Abated in response to prelim. notices or volun.	5,128	4,662	9,790
72. Abated in response to statutory notices ..	336	747	1,083
73. Pollutions of river or streams abated .. ..	..	1	1
74. Cesspools filled up .. .. .	..	2	2
75. Public or private wells abolished .. .. .	..	..	..
HOUSING ACT, 1936 SECTION 9.			
76. Number of houses where defects found	137	73	210
77. Number of houses where defects remedied..	68	28	96
78. Defects remedied { (a) Prelim Notices or Volun.	68	28	96
in response to { (b) Statutory Notices .. ..	..	..	..
80. Number of informal notices served	68	2	70
81. Number of statutory notices served.. .. .	1	2	3

In connection with common lodging-houses, houses-let-in-lodgings, etc., there were served during the year 93 preliminary and 14 statutory notices, while 574 preliminary and 104 statutory notices were served in connection with factories and workplaces.

Training of Sanitary Inspectors.—Four student sanitary inspectors (2 men and 2 women) received training in the Department during the year.

Common Lodging Houses.—At the end of the year there was available in the city the following accommodation in registered premises :—

For men .. 11 houses with 1,128 beds.

For women .. 1 house with 192 beds.

In the year under review the beds in the 11 men's lodging houses were occupied on 349,078 occasions, and the beds in the women's lodging house were occupied on 29,267 occasions.

Shaftesbury House, Beeston Road, is registered for 324 men and 192 women, and the number of beds occupied during the year was, males 151,997 and females 29,267. Owing to the large number of applications by males, 96 of the beds reserved for females were used by males. This would make the beds to be, 420 males and 96 females.

The table on page 77 sets forth the work carried out in respect of common lodging-houses during 1941.

Houses-let-in-lodgings.—The number of statutory notices served for breaches of the Byelaws was 5, all of which were complied with. At the end of the year 82 houses with 600 rooms were on the register.

Working Class Tenement Houses.—Sixteen visits of inspection were made to 3 working class tenement houses containing 1,049 flats.

Residential Flats.—The special inspector concerned paid visits to 5 houses containing 130 flats.

Cellar Dwellings and Underground Sleeping Rooms.—During the year one underground sleeping room was found. Alternative accommodation was found.

Tents and Vans.—During the year 6 additional camping grounds were found, making in all 12 camping grounds which were visited. In 6 instances the land was closed for camping purposes and 12 vans and 3 tents removed. There still remained at the end of the year 6 camping grounds accommodating 87 caravans. This large number of vans is due to the war, which has thrown many of these fairground people out of employment.

Canal Boats.—The work in connection with the registration and inspection of canal boats has been carried out as in past years.

The number of canal boats inspected was 205.

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year under the Acts and Regulations relating to canal boats, there being no serious contraventions.

CANAL BOATS.

Registered during the year 1941 .. ..	..	..
Re-registered and Transferred to fresh owners ..	..	2
Re-registered owing to structural alterations ..	..	..
Struck off register (on revising register) ..	..	..
Remaining on register at end of year ..	..	123
Visits of inspection to wharves and locks ..	..	310
Complete inspections of boats .. ..	..	205
Cases of infectious disease .. ..	..	..
Cases of overcrowding .. ..	..	1
Dirty cabins .. ..	..	..
Absence of registration certificate .. ..	..	..
Boats not marked with registered number ..	..	..
„ not provided with water cask .. ..	..	..
„ requiring painting or repairing .. ..	..	..
„ found to be not registered .. ..	..	..
Number of children of school age found on registered boats—20.		

Sanitation of Schools.—A separate report is issued by the School Medical Officer, and this includes particulars relating to the sanitary circumstances of the Leeds schools.

Rat Suppression.—The number of complaints received was 366. Particulars of the work done under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, are as follows :—

Complaints received	366
Premises inspected	711
Premises cleared	276
Rats caught or found poisoned	1,784
Visits for purpose of observation of work in progress	773
Visits for other purposes—interviews with owners of infested premises and the like	203
Informal notices served	130
Notices complied with	107

Pig-keeping.—The Byelaws relating to pig keeping have been relaxed in certain respects during the period of the war, but constant supervision is being maintained in relation to nuisances and the like.

In 1940 the number of pig keepers in the city was 185, and the pigs kept 4,325, and the respective figures for 1941 were approximately the same.

Factories Act, 1937.—Close co-operation continued to be maintained between the Department and H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

A complete summary of the work done during the year under the Factories Act, 1937, appears on pages 75 and 76.

Other visits by Inspectors on account of :—

	Factories with mechanical power	Factories without mechanical power	Other premises
Non-abatements	1,907	96	14
Drain Inspection	145	2	2
Drains tested	79	..	..
Infectious disease enquiries	112	1	..
River pollution .. ..	..	..	..
Complaints	157	4	..
Measurement of rooms ..	..	..	..
Bakehouses—Underground	..	..	..
Above ground	30	6	..
Other causes	566	38	..
Appointments	283	4	1
TOTAL	3,279	151	17

Work of Women Inspectors.—During the greater part of the year one woman sanitary inspector was employed, and it was only possible therefore to deal with matters of urgency. Towards the end of the year, the staff was augmented by another woman sanitary inspector. Part of the work done by the women inspectors under this heading appears on pages 75 and 76.

The work done in connection with the inspection of shops is included under the heading of "Shops Act, 1934."

Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 83 and 84.—Vermin Infestation.—The following is a summary of inspections and the action taken :—

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(a) Council Houses :—					
(1) Found to be infested	..	..	..	..	154
* (2) Disinfested	..	..	..	..	271
(b) Other Houses (mostly in clearance areas) :—					
(1) Infested	..	..	..	..	313
(2) Disinfested by owners or occupiers	..	..	..	..	158

* Includes houses adjacent to those found to be infested.

Details of the disinfestation of furniture and other articles will be found in the table on page 14.

Shops Act, 1934.—The total number of shops inspected was 166. Contraventions of the Act were found in 37 premises. It was not necessary to serve any statutory notices in this connection. Conditions remediable under the Public Health Act were found at 24 of the shops inspected, and at the remainder (105) the inspections revealed no contravention of either Act.

The work of inspection was interfered with by a serious depletion of the staff of inspectors in this Section of the Department due to exigencies of the war.

Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matters.—During the year 24 contraventions of the Byelaws were dealt with.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Shops inspected		NUMBER.
Provisions of Act contravened ..	.. .. .	166
Provisions of Act contravened and other defects ..	.. .. .	31
Defects remediable under the Public Health Acts only ..	.. .. .	6
No contravention either of the Act or of the Public Health Acts ..	.. .. .	24
Exemption certificates granted ..	.. .. .	105
Preliminary notices served ..	.. .. .	8
Statutory notices served ..	.. .. .	1
Preliminary notices outstanding at the end of the year ..	.. .. .	..
Statutory notices outstanding at the end of the year ..	.. .. .	..

DETAILS OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND		DETAILS OF WORK DONE
Shops where no contraventions either of the Act or of the Public Health Act were observed ..	105	Shops provided with suitable and sufficient :—
Shops unprovided with suitable and sufficient :—	1	Ventilation
Ventilation .. .. .	..	Ventilation and sanitary conveniences
Ventilation and sanitary conveniences .. .. .	..	Ventilation, sanitary conveniences, and facilities for the taking of meals
Ventilation and washing facilities .. .. .	..	Ventilation and lighting
Ventilation, sanitary conveniences and meals facilities .. .. .	..	Temperature
Ventilation and lighting .. .. .	..	Temperature and washing facilities
Temperature .. .. .	..	Sanitary conveniences
Temperature and sanitary conveniences .. .. .	..	Sanitary conveniences and washing facilities
Sanitary conveniences	33	Sanitary conveniences and lighting
Sanitary conveniences, washing facilities	2	Sanitary conveniences, ventilation and lighting
Sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and lighting .. .. .	..	Washing facilities
Sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and facilities for the taking of meals .. .. .	..	Washing facilities, ventilation and lighting
Sanitary conveniences and temperature .. .. .	..	Washing facilities, and facilities for taking meals
Sanitary conveniences and lighting .. .. .	..	Facilities for taking meals
Lighting .. .. .	..	Lighting
Washing facilities	1	.. .. .
Washing facilities and facilities for taking meals .. .. .	..	.. .. .
Facilities for taking meals .. .. .	..	.. .. .
Shops in respect of which exemption certificates have been granted ..	142	Shops at which other defects under the Public Health Acts were remedied ..
Shops at which were found to exist defects remediable under the Public Health Acts only	24	Revisits on account of :—
.. .. .	..	Routine inspection
.. .. .	..	Abatement of defects found
.. .. .	..	Work in progress
.. .. .	..	Infectious disease
.. .. .	..	Appointments with Owners, Agents and Contractors
.. .. .	166	.. .. .
Number of notices served under Public Health Act :—	9	Number of notices under Public Health Act outstanding :—
Preliminary .. .. .	..	Preliminary
Statutory .. .. .	..	Statutory

Mortuary Accommodation.—The number of bodies received into the Marsh Lane Mortuary during the year was 453, comprising 406 admitted from private houses, workshops, etc. ; 23 as a result of street accidents, 19 recovered from rivers, lakes etc., and 5 unclaimed bodies. The number received in the previous year was 435.

Air Raid Precautions.—Routine sanitary inspection has been carried out at all the public basement shelters, trench shelters, surface shelters and subway shelters in the city in relation to the control of nuisances, cleanliness, ventilation and vermin infestation.

As many of the shelters become rat infested intermittently this menace has been dealt with by periodically employing a rat catcher and the systematic laying of poison baits.

Army Billets.—The officer charged with the control of the billeting of troops in the city is the Chief Constable. Systematic inspection of the billets is carried out by sanitary inspectors regularly to ensure their cleanliness and to avoid nuisances.

Refugees.—Visits of inspection were paid to all the houses occupied by alien refugees.

Swimming Baths.—During the year all the swimming baths, including schoolbaths and an open-air swimming pool were inspected, and in no case was it found necessary to complain of the filtration and chlorination plants.

Smoke Abatement.—The records of smoke observation, soot fall, amount of daylight, and sulphur pollution have been omitted from this report. Though omitted they have been carefully preserved, and are available for reference.

FACTORIES

I.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power ..	1,408	565	..
Factories without mechanical power..	1,071	44	..
Other premises (including Restaurants)	599	10	..
Total	3,078	619	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	92	76	..	..
Overcrowding (S. 2) .. ..	..	1	..	..
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ..	3	3	..	..
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ..	..	..	..	..
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	1	..	..	..
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)—				
Insufficient	323	317	..	..
Unsuitable or defective	1,237	1,473	..	..
Not separate for sexes	16	21	..	..
Other offences	898	821	..	..
Absence of Abstract (S. 114) ..	11	..	11	..
Total	2,581	2,712	11	..

3, 4, 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

	Number of		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
Homework :—			
<i>List of Outworkers (S. 110) :—</i>			
Lists received twice in the year	314	C. 524	W. 784
„ once in the year	13	9	46
Addresses of \ received from other Authorities ..		21	
outworkers / forwarded to other Authorities ..		..
Notices to occupiers as to keeping or sending lists ..		318	
Prosecutions.. .. .		..
Inspection of Homeworkers' premises		578	
<i>Homework in unwholesome premises :—</i>			
Instances		6	
Notices (S. 111)		6	
Prosecutions.. .. .		..
† <i>Homework in infected premises :—</i>			
Instances		5	
Orders made } Public Health Act, 1936 (S. 153) ..		..
Prosecutions } .. .. .		..
[Infectious cases removed, disinfection carried out under ordinary powers.]			
Factories on the Register (S. 8) at the end of year :—			
With mechanical power		2,506	
Without mechanical power		843	
Total number of factories on Register		3,349	
The above total includes 243 bakehouses.			
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—			
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act 1937 (S. 128)		11	
Action taken in matters referred by {	Notified by H.M. Inspector ..	33	
H.M. Inspectors	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors..	66	
Other .. .. .		..
Underground Bakehouses (S. 54) :—			
Certificates granted during the year .. .. .		..
In use at the end of 1941		* 14	

† 2 Diphtheria, 3 Scarlet Fever.

* Notices withdrawing certificates in abeyance.

The above table is that required by the Home Office and represents work done by the male workshops inspectors and by the women inspectors.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Number registered—							
Men's 11, Beds available 1,128	..	..	..	..	..
Women's 1, Beds available 192	..	..	..	..	..
Routine visits to all common lodging-houses..						483	
Visits as to drain tests and abatements ..						..
Visits to smallpox contacts .. ..						..
Visits for infectious disease .. ..						..
Preliminary notices served .. ..						..
Statutory notices served .. ..						..
Nuisances found and abated :—						FOUND.	ABATED.
Dirty closets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
Dirty rooms .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16
Dirty bedding .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	63	63
Defective or stopped drains .. ..						..	..
Defective roofs or eaves spouts .. ..						..	..
Other nuisances						3	3
Total						93	93

HOUSING.

Number of Houses.—The total number of houses in the city on December 31st, 1941, was 152,603, made up approximately of 91,588 through houses, and 61,015 back-to-back houses.

Empty Houses.—At the year end there were 1,950 unoccupied houses in the city.

New Houses.—The number of new houses completed during the year was 301 of which 106 were working class and 195 were of a larger type.

Housing Shortage.—The number of applications for new houses standing in the registers at the Housing Department on December 31st, 1941, was 1,565.

Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV., Sections 57 to 68.—Prevention and Abatement of Overcrowding).—Every effort has been made to deal with this matter during the year.

Overcrowding.—(a) *Municipal Estates.*—There are now 21,620 occupied dwellings on the different Municipal housing estates in the city and the average percentage of overcrowding during the year was 0·37.

(b) *Privately Owned Houses.*—Thirty-eight families living in overcrowded conditions were rehoused in Municipal dwellings during the year.

Some cases previously reported have been temporarily relieved by members of the family having left home for service with H.M. Forces, or on war work.

Applications for Licences to Permit Temporary Overcrowding.—One application was received during the year, and was granted for a short period.

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.

January 1st to December 31st, 1941.

Number of cases of overcrowding discovered in houses owned by the Corporation	10
Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the Corporation which have been relieved	10
Number of overcrowding cases relieved during the year in course of slum clearance operation	9
A. (1) No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	616
(2) No. of families dwelling therein	620
(3) No. of persons dwelling therein	3,832
B. No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	54
C. (1) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	61
(2) No. of persons concerned in such cases	374
D. Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	None

Reports of Overcrowding by the Medical Officer of Health.—During the year 7 cases of overcrowding were reported, of which one was provided with suitable alternative accommodation on a Municipal housing estate.

Certificates of Permitted Numbers.—The number of certificates of permitted numbers issued during the year was 552 making a total of 85,612 certificates issued since the Act become operative.

Verminous Houses.—The disinfestation of houses on the Municipal housing estates has again been undertaken by outside contractors on behalf of the Housing Department. The number of houses dealt with during the year was 294.

The disinfestation of furniture removed from condemned houses in the Slum Clearance Areas has continued during the year. Particulars of this work are given on page 14.

Unfit Houses.—The number of houses inspected and found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation was 210, of which 96 were repaired in response to notices served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1926.

In addition 9,485 houses were found to be defective in one respect or another and were repaired.

Because of their condition 91 houses were demolished during the year in anticipation of formal proceedings.

Unhealthy Areas.—Demolition work in the different Unhealthy Areas has proceeded during the year, the total number of houses demolished being 914.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Table shewing the number of houses examined by the Medical Officer of Health as part of the general survey of the town during the year ending December 31st, 1941, and the numbers represented or otherwise dealt with, pursuant to the Housing Acts, with the corresponding figures for 1939 and 1940.

	1939.	1940	1941.
Number of new houses erected during the year ..	4,655	1,196	301
(i) By the Local Authority	2,269	664	106
(ii) By other bodies and persons	2,386	532	195
<i>Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.</i>			
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts and the number of inspections made	10,042	11,430	9,485
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made .. ..	..	..	..
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1,979	8	..
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	50	5	210
<i>Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.</i>			
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their Officers	27	1	96
<i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</i>			
A.—Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. ..	..	..	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :—			
(a) By owners .. .. .	..	..	..
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. ..	..	..	..
B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	15,296	15,192	12,333
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	14,728	13,113	10,024
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. ..	..	..	..
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition or Closing Orders were made	12	8	..
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	36	2	..

APPENDIX 1.

TABLE II. CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1941

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.																Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.				At Ages—Years.													
					Under 1.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 and under 25 years.		25 and under 45 years.		45 and under 65 years.				65 and upwards.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C.) Plague (P.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	244	332	4	1	68	47	119	179	36	74	15	27	2	4	242	328	..	..
Erysipelas	79	102	1	..	..	1	2	3	2	9	26	23	39	50	9	16	..	..
Scarlet Fever.. .. .	444	443	2	..	139	126	250	269	24	26	26	19	3	3	..	..	..	..
Measles	3,537	3,469	159	165	1,886	1,727	1,453	1,508	29	51	15	14	1	3	..	1	73	36
Whooping Cough	995	1,110	86	83	574	616	331	399	1	2	3	9	..	..	..	1	33	43
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	5	7	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	..	1	3	..	2	..
Relapsing Fever (R.) Continued Fever (C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	72	..	..	..	..	8†	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	66	42	7	2	12	7	8	10	12	11	21	8	5	4	1	36	23	..
Poliomyelitis	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Polio Encephalitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	44	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	43	..	..
Other Diseases	205	201	36	19	51	45	47	65	39	36	26	29	4	5	2	205	201	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	370	228	1	..	5	4	19	12	58	81	158	98	115	31	14	319	242	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	80	82	..	..	13	20	19	23	16	18	28	18	3	3	1	57	33	..
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	378	246	26	22	60	60	62	42	33	12	72	52	100	35	25	8	7	..
" (Acute Influenzal)	42	24	6	..	6	5	1	2	..	2	11	11	13	4	5	..	..	..
TOTALS	6,498	6,413	333	297	2,809	2,660	2,315	2,515	252	368	405	384	294	144	90	1,454	1,360	..

† In addition to the 8 Puerperal Pyrexia removed, 98 cases were notified from and received treatment in other hospitals.

TABLE II. (continued).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.		TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY, (e.g., Parish or Ward) of the District.																	City									
		Mell Hill and South.	Westfield.	Blenheim.	Central.	Woodhouse.	North.	Far Headingley.	Hyde Park.	Kirkstall.	Burmanholes.	Harehills.	Potternewton.	Roundhay.	Cross Gates and Templenewsway.	Richmond Hill.	Osmondthorpe.	East Hunslet.			Hunslet Carr and Middleton.	West Hunslet.	Beeston.	Holbeck (South).	Holbeck (North).	Armley and New Wortley.	Upper Armley.	Bramley.	Farnley and New Wortley.
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	..	11	21	38	43	26	11	31	20	17	17	19	14	27	49	11	44	9	60	25	22	9	9	14	2	15	12	576
Erysipelas ..	..	5	3	10	6	5	28	8	2	6	4	7	8	6	18	5	6	7	12	9	5	7	..	3	3	5	3	181
Scarlet Fever..	..	18	10	12	27	20	47	37	14	29	36	35	33	86	88	4	37	32	84	19	41	17	10	27	32	55	28	887
Measles ..	..	193	113	192	188	264	478	248	111	276	251	330	215	441	288	63	281	418	529	262	369	252	143	232	204	341	324	7,006
Whooping Cough ..	..	32	35	50	91	46	125	58	47	98	85	92	68	155	196	16	70	42	149	124	109	54	30	94	31	116	92	2,105
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12
Relapsing fever (R) Continued fever (C) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	116
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	..	3	1	1	4	2	4	4	6	10	4	1	3	8	10	3	6	2	10	6	2	1	5	3	3	3	3	108
Polio myelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	4
Polio Encephalitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	..	1	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	47
Dysentery ..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases ..	..	10	7	32	12	10	15	33	11	22	12	16	22	32	43	5	15	6	30	16	11	5	6	8	9	14	4	406
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	..	11	12	23	24	19	36	25	20	39	38	38	27	33	34	13	36	14	27	16	19	12	8	16	19	20	19	598
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	..	2	5	5	4	6	9	4	3	12	6	5	9	13	17	3	9	6	12	1	5	2	3	5	6	6	4	162
Pneumonia (Acute primary) ..	..	16	24	24	26	24	26	12	17	32	24	20	17	29	44	9	26	32	42	28	20	33	14	17	20	25	23	624
Do. (Acute Influenzal) ..	..	1	..	1	2	7	..	..	1	..	11	3	2	5	4	..	5	2	8	4	3	3	..	1	3	..	..	66
TOTALS ..	..	305	232	482	431	439	783	466	253	543	491	568	418	840	792	132	539	572	967	510	606	437	228	420	343	601	513	12,911

